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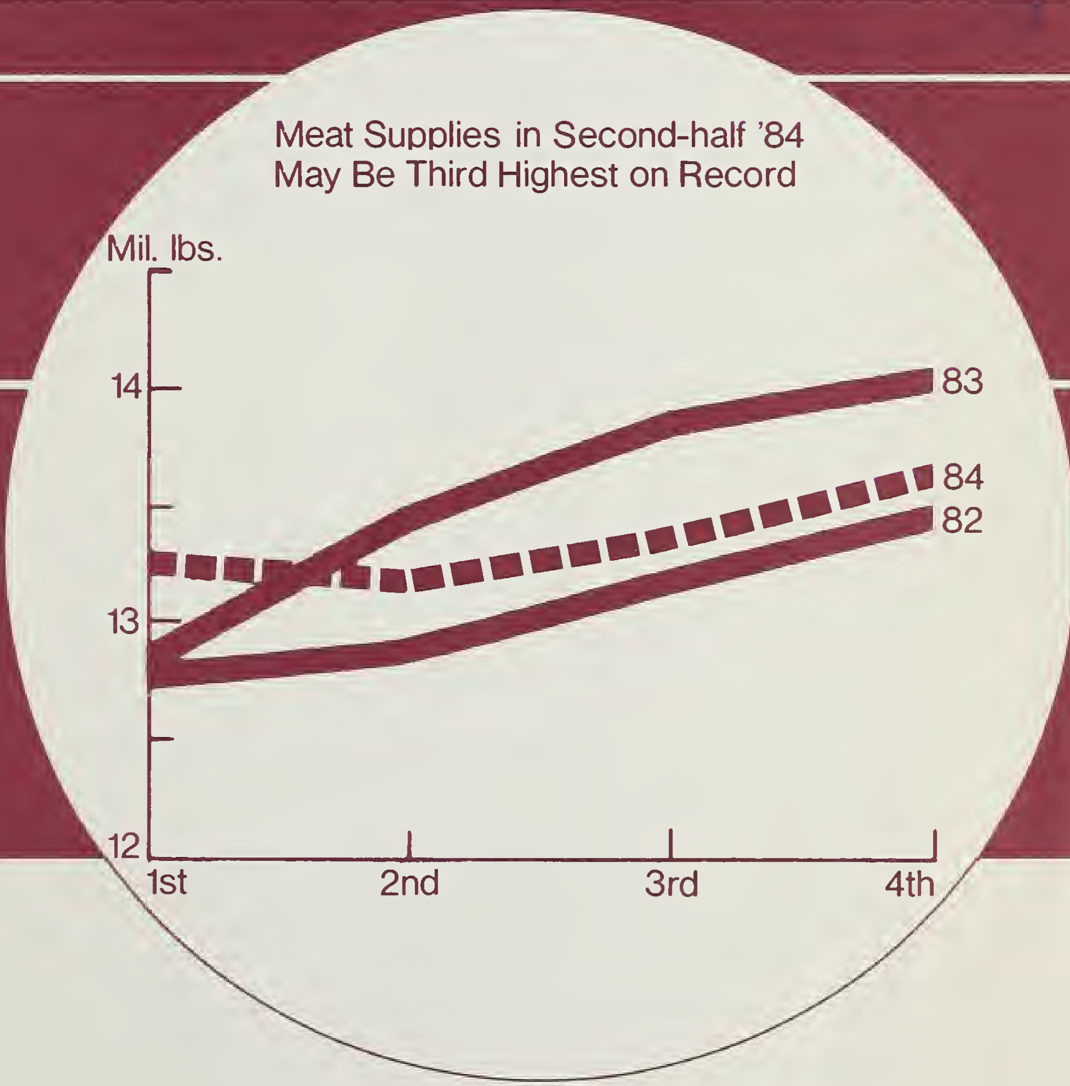

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The present forecasts will be updated in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates scheduled for release on December 13, 1983, January 16 and 24, 1984, and February 13.

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Summary

Red meat and poultry output has reached record levels this fall due to expansion plans made in 1982 and early 1983. Low livestock prices and high feed costs caused producers to market animals that typically would have been held longer, thereby increasing near-term meat supplies. Herd reductions will result in lower meat production by mid-1984. However, total meat supplies during second-half 1984 may still be the third highest on record, due to expanded poultry production.

Pork production this fall is expected to rise 14 percent above a year ago, while beef output may advance 1 percent over the large levels of a year ago. Poultry producers, with a shorter production cycle, have already cut output in response to higher feed costs and prospects for large red meat supplies. Total poultry production during October-December is likely to be unchanged from a year ago. Egg production this fall will likely be down about 4 percent.

Total red meat and poultry supplies are expected to remain large through early spring. If the winter is unusually harsh, forcing more nonfed cattle on the market as reduced forage supplies become exhausted, total meat supplies could be even larger. Total red meat production is expected to drop below a year earlier in the second quarter through second half of 1984. Meantime, poultry production is expected to rise above this year's levels in second-half 1984, as favorable prices this fall and prospects for reduced meat supplies encourage expanded broiler production. Egg output may remain below year-earlier levels through first-half 1984.

Record large total meat supplies this fall have resulted in sharply lower red meat prices. Retail pork prices averaged $1.62 a pound in October, well below the $1.91 peak in October 1982, and the lowest monthly figure since early 1982. Annual average pork prices have ranged from $1.40 to $1.75 a pound during the 1980's. In contrast, beef prices have been fairly static, with retail prices for Choice beef averaging in a narrow range of $2.37 to $2.42 a pound each year since 1980. Beef prices peaked this year at $2.47 in May, well below the July 1982 high of $2.55. Prices have declined since spring, and averaged $2.32 in October—the lowest mark since April 1981.

A New Dairy Program that can potentially affect meat supplies and prices was signed into law November 29, 1983. Details of the program, and its administration, are being analyzed and formulated. These actions will affect the level and timing of additional dairy cow slaughter. The forecasts presented here do not take into account any increases in dairy cow slaughter that might result from the new program. However, each 100,000-head increase in dairy cow slaughter would raise beef production 67 to 70 million pounds and have a negative impact on livestock and poultry prices. The production and price forecasts, including the dairy impact, will be updated in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates to be published December 13, 1983.

Table 1.—Livestock, poultry, and egg production and prices
(All percent changes shown are from a year earlier.)

Item	1982	1983					1984		
	Annual	I	II	III[1]	IV[1]	Annual[1]	I[1]	II[1]	Annual[1]
					Million lbs				
PRODUCTION									
Beef	22,366	5,525	5,549	6,012	5,900	22,986	5,650	5,300	22,125
% change	+1	+1	+3	+5	+1	+3	+2	−4	−4
Pork	14,121	3,483	3,726	3,644	4,150	15,003	3,750	3,750	14,700
% change	−10	−6	+5	+12	+14	+6	+8	+1	−2
Lamb & mutton	356	93	89	94	95	371	88	80	321
% change	+9	+3	+5	+7	+2	+4	−5	−10	−13
Veal	423	103	99	110	115	427	105	90	395
% change	+2	−4	0	+3	+5	+1	+2	−9	−6
Total red meat	37,266	9,204	9,463	9,860	10,260	38,787	9,593	9,220	37,541
% change	−4	−1	+4	+8	+6	+4	+4	−3	−3
Broilers[2]	12,038	3,059	3,277	3,111	2,940	12,387	3,060	3,280	12,700
% change	+1	+6	+5	−1	+1	+3	0	0	+3
Turkeys[2]	2,458	462	581	755	760	2,558	450	530	2,555
% change	−2	+13	+10	−1	0	+4	−3	−9	−2
Total poultry 3/	15,052	3,666	3,990	3,984	3,815	15,455	3,645	3,940	15,765
% change	+1	+7	+5	−1	0	+3	−1	−1	+2
Total red meat & poultry	52,318	12,870	13,453	13,844	14,075	54,242	13,238	13,160	53,306
% change	−2	+1	+4	+5	+5	+4	+3	−2	−2
					Million dozen				
Eggs	5,798	1,432	1,400	1,390	1,420	5,642	1,390	1,375	5,605
% change	0	−1	−3	−3	−4	−3	−3	−2	−1
					Dollars per cwt				
PRICES									
Choice steers, Omaha, 900-1100 lb	64.22	61.52	67.04	60.89	59-60	62-63	62-66	66-70	65-69
Barrows & gilts, 7 mkts	55.44	55.00	46.74	46.90	39-41	47-48	42-46	45-49	47-51
Slaugh. lambs, Ch., San Ang.	56.44	60.00	61.00	50.98	55-57	56-57	60-64	62-66	57-62
					Cents per lb				
Broilers, 9-city avg.[4]	44.0	43.4	[7]46.5	53.9	52-54	(8)	48-52	50-54	49-53
Turkeys, NY[5]	60.8	54.9	57.3	60.3	65-67	59-60	57-61	59-63	62-66
					Cents per lb				
Eggs New York[6]	70.1	65.8	69.1	74.4	86-88	73-74	74-78	71-75	74-78

[1]Forecast. [2]Federally inspected. [3]Includes broilers, turkeys, and mature chickens. [4]Wholesale weighted average. [5]Wholesale, 8- to 16-pound young hens. [6]Cartoned, consumer Grade A large, sales to volume buyers. [7]The 9-city price has been discontinued; starting with second-quarter 1983, the broiler price is the new 12-city average. [8]Quarterly data not comparable to compute average.

FACTORS AFFECTING LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

Stronger Economy To Boost Prices

The economy continues to show signs of recovery. Real Gross National Product (GNP) is expected to continue to grow strongly for the remainder of the year, compared with a 1-percent decline last fall. In 1984, real GNP is expected to grow 4 to 6 percent. The quarterly growth pattern likely will show faster growth in the first half of the year, and more moderate growth in the second half. Real disposable per capita income is expected to rise 2 percent this year and about 3 percent in 1984. Real disposable income fell slightly in 1982. The unemployment rate is expected to average slightly below 10 percent in 1983, (October's rate averaged 8.8 percent), and average 8 to 9 percent in 1984. Rising real disposable incomes and reduced meat supplies should strengthen most meat prices in 1984 and as a result boost live-animal prices. However, consumers are expected to remain price conscious—helping demand for poultry, which is lower priced than most beef and pork products, particularly in second-half 1984 when red meat supplies decline.

Feeding Costs Rise Sharply

A moderate inflation level in the general economy this year has been favorable for livestock producers. Prices paid by farmers for nonfarm-originated items rose only about 2 percent this year, but are expected to advance 5 to 6 percent next year as the general inflation rate rises, which typically happens during a recovery. In 1984, livestock producers may face a slight rise in interest rates and a little higher rate of general inflation.

The combined effect of drought and acreage reduction programs has reduced this year's grain crop. Based on conditions around November 1, the corn crop was forecast at 4.12 billion bushels, 51 percent below last year's record. With use likely to be off nearly 11 percent, the carryover would be around 512 million bushels, about 84 percent less than the 1982/83 carryover. This drop in corn use reflects increased feeding of other grains, particularly wheat, and lower domestic feed use by livestock producers, who are cutting production because of higher grain prices and low livestock prices brought on by record meat supplies.

The expected stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 7.6 percent, the same as the 1973-75 average, but well below 1982/83's extraordinary high of 42 percent. The sharp reduction in the stocks-to-use ratio suggests a potential for wide price fluctuations and higher prices. As a result, corn prices are projected to average $3.40 to $3.80 per bushel for 1983/84, compared with $2.70 in 1982/83. Sorghum grain production is forecast at 482 million bushels, down 43 percent from last year. Sorghum prices are expected to average $3.10 to $3.40 per bushel in 1983/84, compared with $2.55 in 1982/83. Grain prices are expected to strengthen this winter and remain firm through spring.

Soybean production on November 1 was forecast at 1.54 billion bushels, 31 percent below last year. If realized, this would be the smallest crop since 1976. Soybean meal prices at Decatur are projected to average $230 to $250 per short ton in 1983/84, compared with $187 in 1982/83.

Forage supplies may be tight for the existing livestock inventory, with some areas experiencing spot shortages. However, the degree of tightness will depend on forage growth resulting from rains in early fall and the severity of the winter. As of November 1, pasture and range conditions were 73 percent of normal for the 48 contiguous States—7 points below last year's very favorable conditions, but only 2 points below the 1972-81 average. Most areas east of the Rockies that had been suffering from drought have received rain. Although pasture conditions are much improved at present, the rain was too late in most areas to allow much additional growth, and accumulation of forage from fall pasture will be minimal. In a number of States hard hit by drought, additional forage will be available from crops too poor to harvest for grain. Hay production is forecast at 143 million tons, down 6 percent from the record 1982 crop, but still the third largest crop over the last decade. While the hay crop was relatively large, hay stocks have already been pulled down by unusually early supplemental feeding this summer and fall.

LIVESTOCK AND RED MEATS

Hog production costs have risen sharply in 1983, with the largest increases occurring this summer. Feed costs for hogs marketed this fall have climbed about $5 per cwt of gain, up from $26 last year. Feeder pig prices have dropped over $30 per head, more than offsetting the rise in feed costs. However, the lower feeder pig prices have severely squeezed returns to feeder pig producers whose feed costs also have risen sharply. Costs of production for all hog producers are likely to continue high until midyear, as prospects for the 1984 corn and soybean crops become better known.

Similarly, cattle feeding costs for marketings this fall have risen about $5 per cwt of gain since fall 1982. Partially offsetting the increased feed costs for cattle feeders have been lower feeder cattle prices and lower interest rates. Production costs may decline, especially in the second half of 1984.

Costs of producing feeder cattle have been held down by the moderation in the general inflation rate. However, tighter forage and grain supplies have increased feeding costs sharply, and at the same time resulted in lower feeder cattle prices as higher feed costs reduced the demand for feedlot replacement cattle. The tighter forage supplies are encouraging producers to cull their herds earlier to stretch available forage supplies and hold down supplemental feeding costs.

Hogs

Some Herd Contraction Expected

Feeding margins have been negative every month this year except for February, and are likely to remain nega-

tive for the remainder of the year. Because of negative feeding margins and prospects for continued high feed costs and weak hog prices, producers have indicated they plan to have fewer sows farrow in 1984. In the June *Hogs and Pigs* Report, producers had indicated intentions to have 8 percent more sows farrow during September-November than a year earlier. In the September report, producers showed intentions for the same period of only a 4-percent increase. Also, producers indicated that they would reduce December 1983-February 1984 farrowings by 1 percent from the previous year.

Producers began liquidating the herd this summer, as evidenced by the sharp rise in sow slaughter. Sow slaughter as a share of total slaughter was 6.8 percent in third-quarter 1983, compared with 5.4 percent a year ago. Liquidation would have to continue at a high rate this fall to reduce the breeding herd enough to have spring farrowings significantly below intended levels. The report on the December 1 breeding hog inventory will be released on December 22.

Pork Production Continues To Rise

Commercial pork production during fourth-quarter 1983 is forecast to total 4,150 million pounds, up 14 percent from a year earlier. Fall hog slaughter is drawn from the inventory of market hogs weighing 60 to 179 pounds on September 1, and that category was up 13 percent from a year earlier. Hog slaughter for the quarter is expected to rise about 15 percent from fourth-quarter 1982 as the breeding herd liquidation has continued into the fall. The average dressed weight is expected to be 1 to 3 pounds below last year's relatively heavy 175 pounds because of the much higher feed costs. Commercial pork production for 1983 is projected at about 15 billion pounds, up 6 percent from a year earlier, but down 5 percent from 2 years ago.

Commercial pork production in first-quarter 1984 is forecast to total 3,750 million pounds, up 8 percent from last winter. Hog slaughter in the first quarter is drawn largely from the inventory of September 1 market hogs weighing under 60 pounds. This figure was up 9 percent from a year earlier.

The slightly lower percentage increase in slaughter was forecast because mild weather during fall 1982 and winter 1983 resulted in higher rates of gain and caused some hogs to be marketed earlier than normal. Projected higher feed prices should cause producers to feed to slightly lighter weights, and the average dressed weight is expected to decline.

Hog slaughter in second-quarter 1984 will be largely drawn from the September-November pig crop. If producers follow their September 1 intentions and pigs per litter are about the same as last year, the pig crop would be up 4 percent. Because of continuing high feed prices, the average dressed weight is expected to decline from last year's 174 pounds. Also, if during the spring, fall 1984 hog futures are trading in the low- to mid-$50's and a large corn crop is planted, prompting expectations of declining feed costs, producers would have an incentive to retain gilts to farrow next fall. So, commercial production for the second quarter is projected to be about 3,750 million pounds, up 1 percent from a year earlier.

Commercial pork production in the second half of 1984 may be 7 to 9 percent below a year earlier. Second-half hog slaughter will come primarily from the December 1983-May 1984 pig crop. Producers indicated in September that they would have 1 percent fewer sows farrow in December 1983-February 1984 than a year earlier. The first intentions for March-May will be in the Hogs and Pigs report to be released December 22.

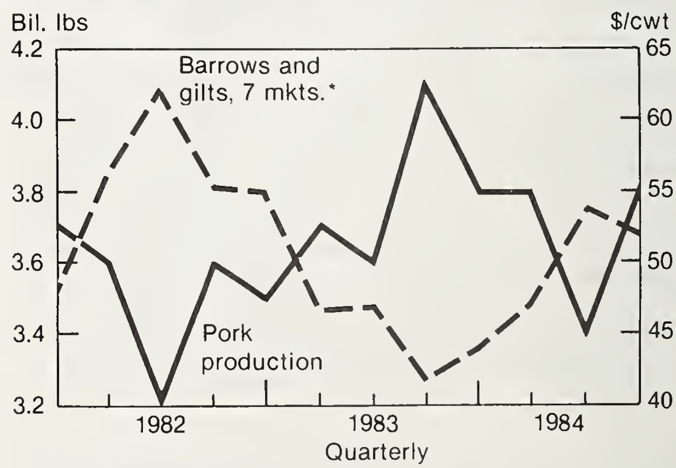
The December 1983-May 1984 pig crop may be down 5 to 7 percent from a year earlier, but the size of the spring pig crop will be influenced by the level of corn and hog prices in the coming months. During September-November, the hog-corn price ratio was below 14 to 1, which normally encourages cutting back the breeding herd. Current slaughter data suggest that the breeding herd liquidation that began this summer has continued this fall. Total commercial pork production for 1984 may be around 14,700 million pounds, down 2 percent from 1983 but 4 percent above 1982.

Hog Prices Decline in 1983

During the first 10 months of 1983, barrow and gilt prices at the 7 markets averaged $49 per cwt, down 13 percent from a year earlier. Hog prices averaged $41 per cwt in October, but dropped to about $39 in November. The improved economy is moderating the decline in hog prices this fall. Fourth-quarter prices are expected to average $39 to $41 per cwt.

Prices in first-quarter 1984 are expected to average $42 to $46 per cwt at 7 markets, then rise as production slows on a year-over-year basis and average $45 to $49 in the second quarter. In first-half 1984, prices will get a boost from the growing economy and little change in competing meat supplies. Per capita broiler consumption will be about the same as last year. Compared with a year earlier, beef consumption will be about the same during the first quarter, but is projected to decline moderately in the second.

Commercial Pork Production and Prices



*St. Louis, Nat'l. Stkyds., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, So. St. Joseph, So. St. Paul, and Indianapolis.

Hog prices in the third quarter of 1984 may average $52 to $56 per cwt, compared with $47 in 1983. Lower pork and beef production, along with the continued improvement in personal incomes, are strengthening factors. On the other hand, broiler production is expected to increase sharply to fill part of the void.

Hog prices in fourth-quarter 1984 are forecast to average $50 to $54 per cwt, up about a fourth from 1983. Continued cutbacks in pork and beef production will be the principal strengthening factors.

Cattle

The base for future beef production continues to be eroded. On July 1, 1983, the number of beef cows in the inventory was 1 percent below a year earlier, despite favorable forage conditions. However, forage conditions declined sharply this summer, in sharp contrast to the very favorable conditions of a year earlier. Consequently, cow slaughter was 7 percent larger than a year ago. Cow slaughter is likely to remain above the large levels of a year ago this fall. In addition, on July 1, the number of beef heifers being retained for possible herd expansion declined 5 percent from a year earlier to the lowest level since 1979. This is the second consecutive year of decline and indicates that the recent trend of modest declines in cattle numbers is likely to continue in 1984.

The inventory of cattle and calves on January 1, 1984, is expected to show a continued but modest decline from the 115.2 million head recorded at the beginning of this year. Forage supplies were very favorable through midsummer. However, this summer's drought sharply curtailed grazing conditions in the Plains States and areas east of the Rockies. Rains since mid-September have helped forage conditions in most winter grazing areas, but the rains were too late to provide much help in the typical spring and summer grazing areas. Most of the High Plains and Kansas wheat grazing areas finally received rains in mid-October; and grazing prospects in these areas this fall are much improved. However, because of the short growing season remaining, these areas are likely to support fewer stocker cattle. Although some areas were extremely dry through early fall, overall forage supplies should be tight but adequate unless the winter is unusually severe. Several severe storms have already forced additional supplemental feeding.

A reduced breeding herd base and an expected fourth consecutive year of modest declines in the size of the calf crop in 1984 are likely to result in little change in the total cattle inventory during 1984. A return to more normal forage conditions and stronger cattle prices next spring through second-half 1984 are likely to result in a sharp decline in nonfed slaughter. With expectations of large 1984 crops and substantially lower grain prices by next fall, producers are likely to carry as many stocker cattle into 1984 as possible in anticipation of stronger feeder cattle demand. Incentives to encourage any herd expansion are not likely to begin until next year's calf crop is sold in the fall at stronger prices. However, further declines in the breeding herd are likely to be checked as beef cow slaughter declines beginning next spring and as larger numbers of heifers are retained to enter the breeding herd in the spring of 1985.

Calf Supplies Continue To Decline

On October 1, the supply of feeder cattle available for feedlot placement or nonfed slaughter was up slightly from a year earlier. Calf numbers, representing 82 percent of the supply, declined 2 percent. This decline reflects the continued decrease in calf-crop size and would have been even lower without a 28-percent reduction in the number of calves on feed on October 1. The yearling supply was 12 percent above last year's level. Despite the summer drought, feeder cattle producers resisted sharply lower price bids and held down marketings. Seasonal feeder cattle movement increased in September, but prices are likely to remain under pressure until late winter as the new grazing season approaches. Producers are likely to over-winter as many stocker cattle as possible in anticipation of stronger prices next spring. However, forage supplies, particularly small grain pastures, are likely to limit the number of cattle that can be carried over. First priority on most operations will be to utilize forage supplies to ensure that the breeding herd can be carried into 1984.

Feeder cattle supplies are likely to tighten next spring as the new grazing season begins and again in late summer, particularly if a large corn crop is in prospect. As the decline in total meat supplies continues into 1985, lower grain prices and higher fed cattle prices are likely to increase the demand for feedlot replacement cattle. Some modest retention of heifers for the breeding herd would further tighten supplies.

Beef Production To Remain Near Recent Levels

Beef production expectations for 1983 shifted in midsummer as concerns about prospective record meat supplies were worsened by sharply rising grain prices and reduced forage supplies. Beef supplies were above a year ago in first-half 1983 as increased fed cattle marketings more than offset reduced nonfed slaughter. Favorable prospects for cheaper grains and a strengthening economy last fall resulted in 14 percent more cattle on feed at the beginning of 1983. Poor feedlot conditions through midspring and the PIK wheat grazeout program resulted in reduced placements during the winter quarter, but a pickup in placements of heavier feeder cattle off the PIK acreage occurred during the spring. Yearling cattle, from the fairly adequate supply, have dominated placements since spring, as the sharply higher grain prices have encouraged placement of cattle at heavier weights. Second-half 1983 feedlot marketings are expected to remain near to slightly above the large levels of a year ago.

The October 1 *Cattle On Feed* report indicated 4 percent fewer cattle on feed in the 13 major feeding States. Nearly all of the decrease was from reduced numbers of calves on feed. Steer calves on feed were down 12 percent, while heifer calves were down 52 percent. On November 1, the number of cattle on feed in the 7 major feeding States was 6 percent below a year earlier. Net feedlot placements during October were also 6 percent below a year ago. Fed cattle marketings rose 6 percent

compared with October 1982, the third straight month that marketings exceeded 1.6 million head. Feedlots remain very current and marketings should begin to decline both seasonally and on a year-to-year basis later this fall. However, cattle continue to be placed on feed at heavier weights, thus less time on feed is required to reach market weight, keeping the number marketed above normal rates.

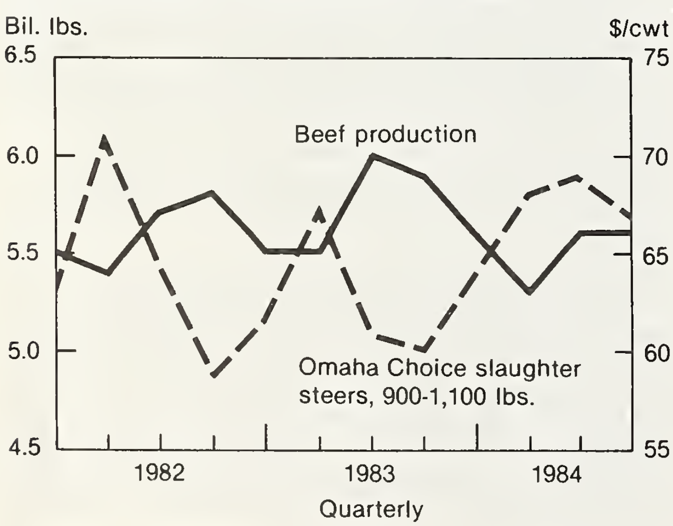
Supplies of yearling feeder cattle are more than adequate for placements that would keep feedlot marketings near to slightly below year-earlier levels until late spring. Feeder cattle price reductions have already more than offset the higher grain prices. Consequently, feeder cattle placements are likely to remain near this year's level through 1984. Larger numbers of calves should begin to be placed on feed next spring, slowing the marketing pace as more days on feed will be required to reach market weight and grade.

In 1983, beef production will be about 3 percent above a year ago. Most of the increase will be from a nearly 4-percent larger fed cattle slaughter and consequently about a 6-pound gain in slaughter weights. Cow slaughter is expected to rise 2 to 3 percent. Nonfed slaughter was well below year-earlier levels through spring, but moved above in the second half of the year. Sharpest year-to-year nonfed slaughter increases likely occurred this summer.

Beef Production To Decline in 1984

Beef production is expected to decline 3 to 4 percent in 1984. Fed beef production will decline from the larger levels of 1983, but remain above the low marketings of 1981 and 1982. Total beef output is expected to be above this year's level through winter as nonfed slaughter remains above a year earlier and fed slaughter remains relatively large. Slaughter weights are likely to remain near this year's level as fed cattle marketings, as a proportion of total slaughter, rise moderately. Fed cattle marketings will decline modestly from this year's levels beginning next spring, with sharper year-to-year declines likely next summer. Nonfed steer and heifer slaughter is expected to drop below this year's level, particularly in second-half 1984. Beef cow slaughter is likely to decline in 1984 with rates dropping fairly sharply from the fall and winter levels as the grazing season approaches. However, much uncertainty exists on the level of dairy cow slaughter that will result from legislation signed into law in late November to reduce excessive dairy production.

Commercial Beef Production and Prices



Fed Cattle Prices To Remain Near Higher Spring Average in Second-Half 1984

Choice fed steer prices at Omaha in 1983 are expected to average slightly below $62.50 per cwt, the third consecutive year in which annual prices remained in the lower $60's. Prices again peaked in the spring and fell off in the second half of the year as meat supplies rose. However, total red meat and poultry supplies moved to record levels in the second half. A stronger economy has helped support beef prices despite the large supplies. Were it not for the economic improvement, and improved consumer confidence, prices would be sharply lower. Despite the very large meat supplies this fall, fed cattle prices are expected to average near $60, with the strongest prices occurring later in the quarter as total meat supplies decline seasonally. Despite the heavier slaughter weights, cattle feeders have kept marketings current, and feedlots remain very current at present.

Prices in 1984 are again expected to rise through spring. Consequently, with high grain prices, upward trending cattle prices, and favorable feeder cattle prices through winter, marketings are likely to remain current. Fed steer prices may average $62 to $66 this winter before rising to the upper $60's in spring as nonfed slaughter and total meat supplies decline. Expectations of year-to-year declines in meat supplies in the second half of the year, plus the more favorable economy, should result in Choice fed steer prices remaining near the mid- to upper $60's next summer and fall. Prices are likely to decline modestly next fall as meat supplies rise seasonally.

Feeder Cattle Prices To Rise Above Fed Prices in 1984

Weather will be an important price-determining factor for feeder cattle through next spring. A mild winter, prospects for a good grazing season and indications of a large grain harvest next fall would be conducive to feeder cattle price strength. Higher grain prices and lower fed cattle prices forced feeder cattle prices well below a year ago in the second half of 1983. Yearling feeder steers at Kansas City averaged above a year ago through spring, but $5 to $6 per cwt lower for much of the second half of the year. Feeder cattle sold at a discount to fed cattle from spring through midfall.

Prices are likely to rise from the depressed early fall 1983 levels to the mid-$60's this winter, unless the winter is unusually harsh, forcing more stocker cattle on the market as tight forage supplies are depleted. Prices may peak in the low $70's next spring if weather prospects are favorable. Producers are likely to hold down marketings in expectation of good weight gains over the summer and fairly strong prices next fall if prospects are good for a large grain crop. Second-half prices are likely to hold in the upper $60's.

Utility cow prices at Omaha are expected to average near $40 per cwt in 1983, unchanged from 1982. Beef cow slaughter in 1984 may remain below year-earlier levels from spring through fall. Prices are likely to average in the lower $40's through this period, and remain in this range next fall when a seasonal decline is typical. However, increases in dairy cow slaughter, particularly in the first half of the year, would result in cull cow prices being reduced below these levels, depending upon the level and the timing of sales. Beef producers would likely reduce their culling in anticipation of improved prices later, but forage supplies will dictate the extent to which they could defer culling.

Lamb and Mutton

After many years of decline, commercial lamb and mutton production is increasing for the fourth consecutive year. For the first 9 months of 1983, production was up 5 percent from a year earlier. Extreme drought conditions in southwestern Texas, which accounts for nearly a fifth of U.S. sheep production, caused a liquidation of breeding herds. Many ewes that normally would have been left in the breeding herd for 2 or 3 more years have been sold for slaughter. Lamb and mutton production for 1983 is forecast at 371 million pounds, up 4 percent from last year. Production in 1984 is expected to total about 321 million pounds, down 13 percent from 1983 because of the herd liquidation in 1982 and 1983.

Lamb Prices To Rise in 1984

Choice slaughter lamb prices at San Angelo averaged $57 per cwt in the first three quarters of 1983, down 2 percent from last year. In the fourth quarter, prices are expected to average $55 to $57, compared with $50 last year. In 1984, prices are expected to average $57 to $62 per cwt, compared with about $57 in 1983. Low production, along with price strength in the red meat complex, are the primary reasons for expected higher lamb prices.

RED MEAT CONSUMPTION AND PRICES

Per capita red meat consumption in 1983 is expected to average about 143 pounds (retail-weight basis), up 4 pounds from 1982. The largest increase was in pork consumption, which, after 2 years of decline, rose 3 pounds from 1982's peak of 59 pounds. Beef consumption rose a pound from 1982 to 78 pounds. Lamb and mutton consumption remained unchanged at about 1.5 pounds, as did veal consumption.

In 1984, beef consumption may total about 75 pounds per capita, down 3 pounds from 1983. If this level is realized, 1984 beef consumption would be almost 20 pounds below the record 94.4 pounds at the peak of the cattle liquidation in 1976. Per capita consumption of pork may total about 60 pounds, down 2 pounds from 1983. The 1984 pork consumption figure, if realized, would be 8 pounds below 1980. Consumption of veal and lamb and mutton may drop slightly but total about 3 pounds.

Prices for red meat at retail in 1984 may rise only moderately over 1983's level. However, there will be large variations in the quarterly patterns. In the first quarter, red meat prices probably will be lower than a year earlier, due mainly to a sharp decline in pork prices. In the second quarter, prices will be about the same as a year earlier, while in the second half of 1984, prices will be sharply higher.

Pork Prices To Decline, Then Rise

In 1983, the farm-to-retail price spread for pork may average in the mid 90-cent range, up about 8 percent from 1982. Wholesale-retail spreads are expected to average in the low 60-cent range, up 17 percent. The farm-wholesale spread may average in the low 30-cent range, down 7 percent. Given the wage reductions agreed to by many packinghouse workers and moderate inflation, farm-to-retail price spreads are expected to rise only moderately in 1984.

This year, retail prices for pork may average about $1.70 a pound, down 3 percent from 1982. Prices reached a peak of $1.85 a pound in January and dropped to $1.62 in October. The October average was well below the $1.91 recorded in October 1982, and the lowest pork price since early 1982. With large pork supplies this fall, prices may average around $1.60. In 1984, retail pork prices may average 2 to 4 percent higher than this year. Prices are expected to rise sharply from first-half levels in the second half of the year. So year-over-year gains in retail pork prices will increase as the year progresses; fourth-quarter 1984 prices could be up 13 to 15 percent from the low October-December 1983 level.

Retail Beef Prices To Rise

Retail Choice beef prices have averaged in a narrow yearly range of $2.37 to $2.42 since 1980. Prices peaked at $2.47 a pound in May, but declined to $2.32 in October, the lowest price for beef since April 1981. Prices of Choice beef at retail averaged $2.42 per pound in 1982 and will likely average about 2 cents lower this year. Farm-to-retail spreads narrowed sharply through early spring, but again widened through summer as fed cattle prices declined. The spread is likely to remain wide this fall before declining again through next spring. However, reduced total meat supplies next spring and summer are likely to result in fed cattle prices retaining much of their spring gains in second-half 1984. Consequently, the spread is not likely to widen as much in the second half of the year as during the last 2 years. Thus, retail beef prices are likely to rise through midsummer and remain at this higher plateau in second-half 1984 through 1985. Retail prices may average in the mid-$2.40's a pound in the first half with midsummer prices possibly approaching the mid- to upper $2.50's.

Table 2.—October 1 feeder cattle supply

Item	1981	1982	1983	1983/82
	1,000 head			*Percent change*
Calves 500 lb on farms				
July 1	36,549	36,650	35,970	−1.9
Slaughter July-Sept.	715	770	805	+4.5
On feed Oct. 1	450	509	367	−27.9
Total	35,384	35,371	34,798	−1.6
Steers & heifers 500 lb + on farms[1]				
July 1	23,748	23,990	24,730	+3.1
Slaughter July-Sept.	7,001	7,201	7,421	+3.1
On feed Oct. 1[2]	8,954	9,812	9,526	−2.9
Total	7,793	6,977	7,783	+11.6
Total supply	43,177	42,348	42,581	+0.6

[1]Not including heifers for cow replacement. [2]Estimated U.S. steers and heifers.

Table 3.—Federally inspected cattle slaughter

Week ended 1983	Cattle 1982	Cattle 1983	Steers 1982	Steers 1983	Cows 1982	Cows 1983
	Thousands					
Jan. 1[1]	531	555	273	268	106	115
8	691	682	347	299	143	159
15	694	725	353	337	128	156
22	682	693	337	329	142	140
29	653	667	329	325	142	132
Feb. 5	640	637	322	312	130	119
12	680	668	352	330	134	126
19	617	631	312	310	130	126
26	655	624	344	326	133	114
Mar. 5	614	621	320	306	119	112
12	636	615	324	312	123	108
19	593	628	298	322	120	114
26	619	608	321	299	120	113
Apr. 2	596	589	304	283	119	112
9	600	588	329	287	110	119
16	593	644	298	333	124	121
23	627	636	318	316	127	127
30	627	623	324	326	120	118
May 7	668	649	344	332	123	127
14	654	675	334	339	124	126
21	664	669	339	333	130	127
28	640	684	314	333	135	130
June 4	554	591	278	293	108	109
11	654	690	331	338	125	128
18	656	675	331	324	127	126
25	641	658	316	313	122	132
July 2	660	662	323	325	126	129
9	563	590	278	304	100	97
16	671	682	318	330	129	135
23	625	652	293	312	121	127
30	634	661	292	323	122	126
Aug. 6	667	688	311	329	125	131
13	678	710	306	338	127	140
20	690	706	318	338	129	143
27	692	708	325	339	133	142
Sept. 3	683	735	330	354	138	155
10	607	644	290	304	117	125
17	725	759	347	351	145	154
24	705	721	322	313	146	159
Oct. 1	712	746	326	332	145	167
8	722	736	323	327	152	165
15	730	734	329	332	147	165
22	705	725	297	315	162	172
29	710	728	305	320	170	180
Nov. 5	693	704	298	302	164	182
12	666		282		166	
19	691		299		173	
26	544		244		159	
Dec. 3	691		310		164	
10	688		309		170	
17	662		298		160	
24	531		250		113	

[1]Corresponding date: January 2, 1982.

Table 4. —Commercial cattle slaughter[1] and production

Year	Steers and heifers: Fed	Steers and heifers: Nonfed	Steers and heifers: Total	Cows	Bulls and stags	Total[2]	Average dressed weight	Commercial production[2]
	1,000 head						Lb	Mil lb
1981:								
I	6,196	641	6,837	1,577	172	8,586	648	5,561
II	5,796	974	6,770	1,526	200	8,496	640	5,435
III	6,166	835	7,001	1,660	218	8,879	624	5,541
IV	5,660	1,267	6,927	1,880	185	8,992	631	5,677
Year	23,818	3,717	27,535	6,643	775	34,953	636	22,214
1982:								
I	6,148	620	6,768	1,738	173	8,679	629	5,455
II	5,997	746	6,743	1,685	214	8,642	621	5,363
III	6,660	542	7,202	1,787	225	9,214	622	5,730
IV	6,109	849	6,958	2,144	206	9,308	625	5,818
Year	24,914	2,757	27,671	7,354	818	35,843	624	22,366
1983:[3]								
I	6,442	404	6,846	1,701	187	8,734	633	5,525
II	6,361	579	6,940	1,694	210	8,844	627	5,549
III	6,799	622	7,421	1,907	220	9,548	630	6,012

[1]Classes estimated. [2]May not add due to rounding. [3]Preliminary.

Table 5.—Corn Belt cattle feeding

Purchased during / Marketed during	Jan. 83 / July	Feb. / Aug.	Mar. / Sept.	Apr. / Oct.	May / Nov.	June / Dec.	July 83 / Jan. 84	Aug. / Feb.	Sept. / Mar.	Oct. / Apr.
	Selected costs at current rates[1]									
	Dollars per head									
Expenses:										
600-lb feeder steer	391.80	404.10	415.14	410.28	405.72	388.50	360.78	351.48	349.86	361.20
Transportation to feedlot (400 miles)	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28
Corn (45 bu)	103.95	113.85	120.60	131.40	136.35	136.80	139.50	152.10	147.15	139.50
Silage (1.7 tons)	35.34	37.21	38.49	40.39	41.33	40.56	40.80	43.45	46.87	46.55
Protein supplement (270 lb)	34.02	34.16	34.02	35.37	34.56	34.56	34.70	36.18	38.61	38.74
Hay (400 lb)	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.10	11.10	10.50	10.30	10.50	13.60	14.40
Labor (4 hours)	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.20
Management[2]	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
Vet medicine 3/	5.09	5.11	5.13	5.15	5.17	5.18	5.17	5.19	5.20	5.20
Interest on purchase (6 months)	28.11	28.99	29.77	28.02	27.71	26.53	24.33	23.71	23.60	24.74
Power, equip., fuel, shelter, depreciation[3]	23.74	23.85	23.91	24.02	24.11	24.16	24.11	24.20	24.27	24.24
Death loss (1% of purchase)	3.92	4.04	4.15	4.10	4.06	3.88	3.61	3.51	3.50	3.61
Transportation (100 miles)	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31
Marketing expenses	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Miscellaneous & indirect costs[3]	10.27	10.31	10.34	10.39	10.43	10.45	10.43	10.47	10.49	10.48
Total	681.18	706.56	726.49	733.96	734.28	714.86	679.87	694.53	696.89	702.40
Selling price required to cover:										
Feed and feeder costs (1,050 lb) $/cwt	54.89	57.19	59.00	59.86	59.91	58.18	55.82	56.54	56.77	57.18
Selling price required to cover all costs (1,050 lb) $/cwt	64.87	67.29	69.19	69.90	69.93	68.08	64.75	66.15	66.37	66.90
Feed costs per 100-lb gain $/cwt	41.00	43.65	45.40	48.50	49.63	49.43	50.07	53.83	54.72	53.15
Choice steers, Omaha $/cwt	62.22	61.27	59.19	59.58						
Net margin $/cwt	−2.65	−6.02	−10.00	−10.32						
Prices:										
Feeder steer, Choice (600-700 lb) Kansas City $/cwt	65.30	67.35	69.19	68.38	67.62	64.75	60.13	58.58	58.31	60.20
Corn $/bu[4]	2.31	2.53	2.68	2.92	3.03	3.04	3.10	3.38	3.27	3.10
Hay $/ton[4]	56.00	56.00	56.00	55.50	55.50	52.50	51.50	52.50	68.00	72.00
Corn silage $/ton[5]	20.79	21.89	22.64	23.76	24.31	23.86	24.00	25.56	27.57	27.38
32-36% protein supp. $/cwt[6]	12.60	12.65	12.60	13.10	12.80	12.80	12.85	13.40	14.30	14.35
Farm labor $/hour	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
Interest rate, annual	14.35	14.35	14.35	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.49	13.49	13.49	13.70
Transportation rate $/cwt per 100 miles[7]	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Marketing expenses $/cwt[8]	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100)	1083	1088	1091	1096	1100	1102	1100	1104	1107	1106

[1]Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individual for management, production level, and locality of operation. [2]Assumes 1 hour at twice the labor rate. [3]Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. [4]Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [5]Corn silage price derived from an equivalent price of 5 bushels corn and 330 lb hay. [6]Average price paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [7]Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. [8]Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Table 6.—Great Plains custom cattle feeding

Purchased during / Marketed during	Jan. 83 July	Feb. Aug.	Mar. Sept.	Apr. Oct.	May Nov.	June Dec.	July 83 Jan. 84	Aug. Feb.	Sept. Mar.	Oct. Apr.
	Selected costs at current rates[1]									
	Dollars per head									
Expenses:										
600-lb feeder steer	396.36	403.68	423.00	405.72	378.42	373.50	358.32	357.48	346.32	345.24
Transportation to feedlot (300 miles)	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96
Commission	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Feed:										
Milo (1,500 lb)	72.60	78.60	83.55	89.55	85.20	88.50	88.35	88.05	86.40	83.40
Corn (1,500 lb)	81.60	87.75	91.50	99.15	97.50	99.15	96.00	95.70	93.75	94.20
Cottonseed meal (400 lb)	48.00	50.00	48.00	50.00	52.00	50.00	52.00	54.00	58.00	62.00
Alfalfa hay (800 lb)	48.40	50.40	45.20	46.00	46.40	48.00	46.80	46.00	47.20	50.80
Total feed cost	250.60	266.75	268.25	284.70	281.10	285.65	283.15	283.75	285.35	290.40
Feed handling & management charge	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Vet medicine	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Interest on feeder & 1/2 feed	34.56	34.91	34.82	34.25	32.44	32.27	31.24	31.49	31.78	31.88
Death loss (1.5 percent of purchase)	5.95	6.06	6.34	6.09	5.68	5.60	5.37	5.36	5.19	5.18
Marketing[2]	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.
Total	718.43	742.36	763.37	761.72	728.60	727.98	709.04	709.04	699.60	703.66
Selling price required to cover:[3]										
Feed and feeder costs (1,056 lb) $/cwt	61.27	63.49	65.46	65.38	62.45	62.42	60.75	60.72	59.82	60.19
All costs $/cwt	68.03	70.30	72.29	72.13	69.00	68.94	67.14	67.14	66.25	66.63
Selling price $/cwt[4]	63.76	62.37	59.68	60.71						
Net margin $/cwt	−4.27	−7.93	−12.61	−11.42						
Cost per 100-lb gain:										
Variable costs less interest $/cwt	56.11	59.16	59.72	62.96	62.16	63.05	62.50	62.62	62.91	63.92
Feed costs $/cwt	50.12	53.35	53.65	56.94	56.22	57.13	56.63	56.75	57.07	58.08
Prices:										
Choice feeder steer 600-700 lb Amarillo $/cwt	66.06	67.28	70.50	67.62	63.07	62.25	59.72	59.58	57.72	57.54
Transportation rate $/cwt/100 miles[5]	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Commission fee $/cwt	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
Milo $/cwt[6]	4.84	5.24	5.57	5.97	5.68	5.90	5.89	5.87	5.76	5.56
Corn $/cwt[6]	5.44	5.85	6.10	6.61	6.50	6.61	6.40	6.38	6.25	6.28
Cottonseed meal $/cwt[7]	12.00	12.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	14.50	15.50
Alfalfa hay $/ton[8]	121.00	126.00	113.00	115.00	116.00	120.00	117.00	115.00	118.00	127.00
Feed handling & management charge $/ton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Interest, annual rate	13.25	13.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.75	13.00	13.00

[1]Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individual feedlots. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production level, and locality of operation. Steers are assumed to gain 500 lbs in 180 days at 2.8 lbs per day with feed conversion of 8.4 lbs per pound gain. [2]Most cattle sold f.o.b. at the feedlot with 4 percent shrink. [3]Sale weight 1,056 lbs (1,100 lbs less 4 percent shrink). [4]Choice slaughter steers, 900-1100 lbs, Texas-New Mexico direct. [5]Converted from cents per mile for a 44,000-lb haul. [6]Texas Panhandle elevator price plus $0.15/cwt handling and transportation to feedlots. [7]Average prices paid by farmers in Texas. [8]Average price received by farmers in Texas plus $30/ton handling and transportation to feedlots.

Table 7-Cattle on feed, placements, and marketings, 13 States

Item	1981	1982	1983	1983/1982
	1,000 head			*% change*
On feed July 1	8,646	8,981	9,067	+1.0
Placements, July-Sept.	5,275	5,846	5,586	−4.4
Marketings, July-Sept.	5,460	5,773	5,890	+2.0
Other disappearance, July-Sept.	251	254	298	+17.3
On feed Oct. 1	8,210	8,800	8,465	−3.8
Steer & steer calves				
-500 lb	271	265	232	−12.5
500-699 lb	860	843	740	−12.2
700-899 lb	1,891	1,893	1,932	+2.1
900-1,099 lb	1,971	1,988	1,922	−3.3
1,100 + lb	587	611	624	+2.1
Heifers & heifer calves				
-500 lb	127	168	81	−51.8
500-699 lb	674	794	642	−19.4
700-899 lb	1,135	1,292	1,414	+9.4
900 + lb	673	921	852	−7.5
Cows	21	25	26	+4.0
Marketings, Oct.-Dec.	5,089	5,384	[1]5,323	−1.1

[1]Intentions.

Table 8.—13 States cattle on feed, placements, marketings, and other disappearance

Year	Cattle on feed[1]	Change previous year	Placed on feed	Change previous year	Fed cattle marketed	Change previous year	Other disappear-ance	Change previous year
	1,000 head	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*
1981:								
I	9,845	−5.3	4,816	−.7	5,557	−2.4	438	−15.0
II	8,666	−4.2	5,590	6.4	5,113	−0.3	497	−7.4
III	8,646	.2	5,275	−9.6	5,460	4.5	251	−5.3
IV	8,210	−8.5	6,248	−6.4	5,089	−4.4	341	−28.8
Year	—	—	21,929	−3.0	21,219	−0.7	1,527	−15.0
1982:								
I	9,028	−8.3	5,572	15.7	5,443	−2.1	339	−22.6
II	8,818	1.8	5,781	3.4	5,209	1.9	409	−17.7
III	8,981	3.9	5,846	10.8	5,773	5.9	254	−1.2
IV	8,800	7.2	7,226	15.7	5,384	5.8	371	8.8
Year	—	—	24,425	11.4	21,809	2.8	1,373	−10.1
1983:								
I	10,271	13.8	5,047	−9.4	5,717	5.0	451	33.0
II	9,153	3.8	5,886	1.8	5,522	6.0	450	10.0
III	9,067	1.0	5,586	−4.4	5,890	2.0	298	17.3

[1]Beginning of quarter.

Table 9.—7-States cattle on feed, placements, and marketings

Year	On feed	Change previous year	Net placements	Change previous year	Marketings	Change previous year
	1,000 head	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*	*1,000 head*	*Percent*
1982						
Jan.	7,201	−8.4	1,376	+17.9	1,522	−0.2
Feb.	7,055	.−6.0	1,227	+15.6	1,413	−1.9
Mar.	6,869	−3.6	1,702	+34.7	1,547	−0.6
Apr.	7,024	+2.7	1,456	−7.8	1,414	+2.0
May	7,066	+0.5	1,710	+20.1	1,413	+0.9
June	7,363	+4.4	1,328	+7.0	1,510	+4.2
July	7,181	+4.9	1,137	+11.8	1,482	+5.0
Aug.	6,836	+6.0	1,670	+22.4	1,689	+10.7
Sept.	6,817	+8.4	1,911	+8.6	1,575	+8.5
Oct.	7,153	+8.4	2,517	+28.3	1,527	+5.7
Nov.	8,143	+14.5	1,666	+10.3	1,485	+14.7
Dec.	8,324	+13.6	1,422	+18.2	1,430	+7.5
1983						
Jan.	8,316	+15.5	1,379	+0.2	1,643	+8.0
Feb.	8,052	+14.1	1,058	−13.8	1,506	+6.6
Mar.	7,604	+10.7	1,257	−26.1	1,593	+3.0
Apr.	7,268	+3.4	1,423	−2.3	1,470	+4.0
May	7,221	+2.2	1,693	−1.0	1,583	+12.0
June	7,331	−0.4	1,504	+13.3	1,560	+3.3
July	7,275	+1.3	1,096	−3.6	1,498	+1.1
Aug.	6,873	+0.5	1,477	−11.6	1,659	−1.8
Sept.	6,691	−1.8	1,932	+1.1	1,672	+6.2
Oct.	6,951	−2.8	2,358	−6.3	1,626	+6.5
Nov.	7,683	−5.6				

Table 10.—Commercial calf slaughter and production

Year	Slaughter[1]	Average dressed weight	Production[1]
	1,000 head	*Lb*	*Million lb*
1981:			
I	687	146	100
II	594	160	95
III	715	147	105
IV	802	143	115
Year	2,798	148	415
1982:			
I	770	139	107
II	675	147	99
III	770	139	107
IV	806	136	110
Year	3,021	140	423
1983:[2]			
I	734	140	103
II	669	146	98
III	805	137	110

[1]May not add due to rounding. [2]Preliminary.

Table 11.—Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter[1] and production

Year	Lambs and yearlings	Mature sheep	Total[2]	Average dressed weight	Commercial production[2]
	1,000 head			*Lb*	*Million lb*
1981:					
I	1,383	66	1,449	58	84
II	1,315	124	1,439	54	77
III	1,392	129	1,521	52	79
IV	1,499	100	1,599	54	87
Year	5,589	419	6,008	54	327
1982:					
I	1,521	81	1,602	56	90
II	1,406	131	1,537	55	85
III	1,500	128	1,628	54	88
IV	1,555	127	1,681	55	93
Year	5,982	467	6,449	55	356
1983:[3]					
I	1,531	93	1,624	57	93
II	1,441	133	1,574	57	89
III	1,595	142	1,737	54	94

[1]Class estimated. [2]May not add due to rounding. [3]Preliminary.

Table 12.—Commercial hog slaughter[1] and production

Year	Barrows and gilts	Sows	Boars	Total[2]	Average dressed weight	Commercial production[2]
		1,000 head			*Lb*	*Million lb*
1981:						
I	22,268	1,145	265	23,678	172	4,073
II	21,164	1,145	285	22,594	172	3,881
III	19,725	1,277	276	21,278	169	3,605
IV	22,534	1,236	255	24,025	173	4,157
Year	85,691	4,803	1,081	91,575	172	15,716
1982:						
I	20,347	1,093	274	21,714	170	3,693
II	19,498	956	258	20,712	171	3,550
III	17,668	1,030	242	18,940	171	3,240
IV	19,583	1,023	219	20,825	175	3,638
Year	77,096	4,102	993	82,191	172	14,121
1983:[3]						
I	19,139	852	220	20,211	172	3,483
II	20,104	1,054	245	21,403	174	3,726
III	19,568	1,449	275	21,292	171	3,644

[1]Classes estimated. [2]Totals may not add due to rounding. [3]Preliminary.

Table 13.—Federally inspected hog slaughter

Week ended 1983	1981	1982	1983
		Thousands	
Jan. 1[1]	1,297	1,428	1,204
8	1,957	1,881	1,457
15	1,885	1,656	1,564
22	1,792	1,643	1,561
29	1,816	1,623	1,519
Feb. 5	1,773	1,552	1,350
12	1,731	1,650	1,467
19	1,672	1,484	1,491
26	1,698	1,652	1,449
Mar. 5	1,757	1,698	1,544
12	1,832	1,676	1,646
19	1,826	1,663	1,584
26	1,840	1,705	1,546
Apr. 2	1,848	1,609	1,558
9	1,914	1,606	1,607
16	1,823	1,608	1,738
23	1,727	1,656	1,704
30	1,771	1,640	1,694
May. 7	1,763	1,596	1,659
14	1,771	1,610	1,642
21	1,694	1,553	1,607
28	1,422	1,532	1,558
June 4	1,560	1,279	1,390
11	1,617	1,561	1,617
18	1,500	1,467	1,528
25	1,434	1,416	1,510
July 2	1,324	1,394	1,557
9	1,401	1,162	1,348
16	1,444	1,434	1,538
23	1,442	1,352	1,493
30	1,496	1,357	1,535
Aug. 6	1,539	1,398	1,476
13	1,554	1,391	1,540
20	1,576	1,424	1,535
27	1,590	1,400	1,473
Sept. 3	1,658	1,411	1,613
10	1,456	1,286	1,435
17	1,785	1,527	1,772
24	1,699	1,418	1,716
Oct. 1	1,742	1,501	1,732
8	1,769	1,482	1,841
15	1,817	1,536	1,844
22	1,786	1,599	1,895
29	1,788	1,614	1,844
Nov. 5	1,814	1,620	
12	1,789	1,677	
19	1,841	1,650	
26	1,511	1,310	
Dec. 3	1,947	1,676	
10	1,884	1,523	
17	1,864	1,588	
24	1,223	1,278	

[1]Corresponding dates: January 3, 1981, January 2, 1982.

Table 14.—Corn Belt hog feeding[1]

Purchased during Marketed during	Jan. 83 May	Feb. June	Mar. July	Apr. Aug.	May Sept.	June Oct.	July Nov.	Aug. Dec.	Sept. Jan. 84	Oct. Feb.
	Selected costs at current rates[2]									
	Dollars per head									
Expenses:										
40-lb feeder pig	52.94	55.40	52.36	43.74	35.14	26.05	21.24	24.01	22.96	22.27
Corn (11 bu)	25.41	27.83	29.15	32.12	33.33	33.40	34.10	37.18	35.97	34.10
Protein supplement (130 lb)	19.82	19.53	19.70	20.34	20.15	19.96	19.56	20.93	22.75	22.04
Labor & management (1.3 hr)	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48	10.48
Vet medicine[3]	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.60	2.61	2.61	2.61	2.62	2.62	2.62
Interest on purchase (4 months)	2.53	2.65	2.50	1.99	1.60	1.19	.95	1.08	1.03	1.02
Power, equip., fuel, shelter, depreciation[3]	6.24	6.27	6.28	6.31	6.34	6.35	6.34	6.36	6.38	6.37
Death loss (4% of purchase)	2.12	2.22	2.09	1.75	1.41	1.04	.84	.96	.92	.89
Transportation (100 miles)	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48
Marketing expenses	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Miscel. & indirect costs[3]	.64	.64	.64	.65	.64	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Total	124.37	129.22	127.41	121.60	113.32	103.35	98.39	105.89	105.38	102.06
Selling price/cwt required to cover:										
Feed and feeder costs (220 lb) \$/cwt	44.62	46.71	46.00	43.73	40.28	36.10	34.05	37.33	37.13	35.64
Selling price/cwt required to cover all costs (220 lb) \$/cwt.	56.53	58.74	57.91	55.27	51.51	46.98	44.72	48.13	47.90	46.39
Feed cost per 100-lb gain (180 lb) \$/cwt	25.13	26.31	27.14	29.14	29.71	29.64	29.81	32.28	32.62	31.19
Barrows and gilts 7 markets \$/cwt	47.02	45.71	45.66	49.35	45.70	41.38				
Net margin \$/cwt	−9.51	−13.03	−12.25	−5.92	−5.81	−5.60				
Prices:										
40-lb feeder pig (So. Missouri) \$/head	55.94	55.40	52.36	43.74	35.14	26.05	21.24	24.01	22.96	22.27
Corn \$/bu[4]	2.31	2.53	2.68	2.92	3.03	3.04	3.10	3.38	3.27	3.10
38-42% protein supp. \$/cwt[5]	15.25	15.02	15.15	15.65	15.50	15.35	15.05	16.10	17.50	16.95
Labor & management \$/hr[6]	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06	8.06
Interest rate (annual)	14.35	14.35	14.35	13.66	13.66	13.66	13.49	13.49	13.49	13.70
Transportation rate \$/cwt (100 miles)[7]	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Marketing expenses \$/cwt[8]	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100)	1083	1088	1091	1096	1100	1102	1100	1104	1107	1106

[1]Although a majority of hog feeding operations in the Corn Belt are from farrow to finish, relative fattening expenses will be similar. [2]Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed rations and expense items do not necessarily coincide with the experience of individual feeders. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production level, and locality of operation. [3]Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. [4]Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [5]Average prices paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. [6]Assumes an owner-operator receiving twice the farm labor rate. [7]Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. [8]Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Table 15.—Beef, Choice Yield Grade 3: Retail, carcass, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share[1]

Year	Retail price[2]	Gross carcass value[3]	Carcass by-product allow-ance[4]	Net carcass value[5]	Gross farm value[6]	Farm by-product allow-ance[7]	Net farm value[8]	Farm-retail spread: Total	Farm-retail spread: Carcass-retail	Farm-retail spread: Farm-carcass	Farmers' share[9]
	Cents per lb										Percent
1978	181.9	121.6	2.3	119.3	126.1	15.0	111.1	70.8	62.6	8.2	61
1979	226.3	153.3	2.8	150.5	163.4	22.6	140.8	85.5	75.8	9.7	62
1980	237.6	157.7	2.3	155.4	161.9	16.9	145.0	92.6	82.2	10.4	61
1981[10]	238.7	151.5	2.1	149.3	154.5	16.0	138.5	100.2	89.4	10.8	58
1982	242.5	152.8	2.1	150.7	155.5	15.0	140.5	102.0	91.8	10.2	58
1982											
I	237.3	151.9	2.0	149.9	153.5	14.7	138.8	98.5	87.4	11.1	59
II	247.2	168.0	2.5	165.5	171.2	15.9	155.3	91.9	81.7	10.2	63
III	248.3	150.7	2.1	148.6	154.5	15.4	139.1	109.1	99.7	9.5	56
IV	237.2	140.6	1.8	138.8	142.7	13.9	128.9	108.3	98.4	9.9	54
1983											
I	237.9	146.7	1.7	144.9	149.9	13.5	136.4	101.5	93.0	8.6	58
II	245.1	158.0	2.0	156.1	162.9	15.5	147.4	97.7	89.0	8.7	60
III	238.4	142.8	2.1	140.7	147.0	16.5	130.5	107.9	97.8	10.2	55
1983											
Jan.	236.9	142.1	1.6	140.5	144.7	13.2	131.5	105.4	96.4	9.0	56
Feb.	238.7	145.7	1.7	144.0	148.9	13.4	135.5	103.2	94.7	8.5	57
Mar.	238.1	152.2	1.9	150.3	156.1	14.0	142.1	96.0	87.8	8.2	60
Apr.	244.5	162.4	2.1	160.3	166.6	15.6	151.0	93.5	84.2	9.3	62
May	246.7	157.8	1.9	155.9	163.4	15.6	147.8	98.9	90.8	8.1	60
June	244.1	153.9	1.9	152.0	158.6	15.3	143.3	100.8	92.1	8.7	59
July	242.0	147.3	1.8	145.5	151.4	15.7	135.7	106.3	96.5	9.8	56
Aug.	238.6	142.7	2.3	140.4	147.8	17.3	130.5	108.1	98.2	9.9	55
Sept.	234.7	138.4	2.3	136.1	141.9	16.6	125.3	109.4	98.6	10.8	53
Oct.	231.8	137.7	1.9	135.8	143.2	16.2	127.0	104.8	96.0	8.8	55

[1]Revised series. [2]Estimated weighted-average price of retail cuts from Choice Yield Grade 3 carcass. [3]Value of carcass-quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale-carcass equivalent of 1.464 was used prior to 1970; it was increased gradually to 1.476 in 1976 and later years. [4]Portion of gross carcass value attributed to fat and bone trim. [5]Gross carcass value minus carcass byproduct allowance. [6]Market value to producer for quantity of live-animal equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. The farm-product equivalent of 2.36 was used prior to 1970; it was increased gradually to 2.40 in 1976 and later years. [7]Portion of gross farm value attributed to edible and inedible byproducts. [8]Gross farm value minus farm byproduct allowance. [9]Percent net farm value is of retail price. [10]ERS data through May 1981, BLS series since June.

Table 16.—Pork: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share[1]

Year	Retail price[2]	Wholesale value[3]	Gross farm value[4]	Byproduct allowance[5]	Net farm value[6]	Farm-retail spread: Total	Farm-retail spread: Wholesale retail	Farm whole-sale	Farmers' share[7]
	Cents per lb								Percent
1978	143.6	107.7	82.5	5.9	76.6	67.0	35.9	31.1	53
1979	144.1	100.4	72.2	5.6	66.6	77.5	43.7	33.8	46
1980	139.4	98.0	68.3	5.1	63.2	76.2	41.4	34.8	45
1981[8]	152.4	106.7	75.5	5.2	70.3	82.1	45.7	36.4	46
1982	175.4	121.8	94.3	6.3	88.0	87.4	53.6	33.8	50
1982									
I	160.1	108.7	82.0	5.6	76.4	83.7	51.4	32.4	48
II	169.3	120.4	96.1	6.6	89.5	79.9	48.9	30.9	53
III	185.0	132.7	105.4	7.0	98.4	86.6	52.3	34.3	53
IV	187.1	125.4	93.7	5.9	87.8	99.3	61.7	37.4	47
1983									
I	183.0	119.3	93.8	5.7	88.1	94.9	63.6	31.3	48
II	171.1	106.9	79.6	4.9	74.7	96.4	64.2	32.2	44
III	165.4	105.6	79.6	5.0	74.7	90.7	59.8	30.9	45
1983									
Jan.	185.0	121.6	96.5	5.9	90.6	94.4	63.4	31.0	49
Feb.	183.3	122.3	98.2	5.8	92.4	90.9	61.0	29.9	50
Mar.	180.7	114.2	86.6	5.3	81.3	99.4	66.5	32.9	45
Apr.	173.9	108.8	80.8	5.1	75.7	98.2	65.1	33.1	44
May	171.1	106.0	80.2	5.0	75.2	95.9	65.1	30.8	44
June	168.2	105.8	77.7	4.6	73.1	95.1	62.4	32.7	43
July	166.6	104.2	77.7	4.5	73.2	93.4	62.4	31.0	44
Aug.	165.7	109.1	83.7	5.3	78.4	87.3	56.6	30.7	47
Sept.	163.9	103.4	77.5	5.1	72.4	91.5	60.5	31.0	44
Oct.	162.3	99.8	70.6	4.2	66.4	95.9	62.5	33.4	41

[1]Revised series. [2]Estimated weighted-average price of retail cuts from pork carcass. [3]Value of wholesale quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale-carcass equivalent of 1.06 is used for all years. [4]Market values to producer for quantity of live-animal equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. The farm-product equivalent of 2.12 was used prior to 1959; it was decreased gradually to 1.70 in 1977 and later. [5]Portion of gross farm value attributable to edible and inedible byproducts. [6]Gross farm value minus byproduct allowance. [7]Percent net farm value is of retail price. [8]ERS data through May 1981, BLS series since June.

Table 17.—Average retail price of specified meat cuts, per pound, by months[1]

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						Cents						
CHOICE BEEF:												
Ground chuck												
1981	1.86	1.83	1.82	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.76	1.80	1.82	1.80	1.81	1.81
1982	1.79	1.80	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.82	1.79	1.76	1.77	1.75	1.74	1.75
1983	1.75	1.77	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.77	1.72	1.72	1.69	1.69		
Chuck roast, bone in												
1981	1.86	1.85	1.83	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.82	1.82	1.84	1.81	1.83	1.78
1982	1.77	1.81	1.77	1.80	1.78	1.86	1.84	1.80	1.80	1.74	1.76	1.76
1983	1.75	1.78	1.79	1.85	1.85	1.76	1.74	1.69	1.71	1.62		
Round roast, boneless												
1981	2.64	2.62	2.60	2.59	2.62	2.62	2.64	2.65	2.63	2.64	2.63	2.63
1982	2.58	2.62	2.61	2.65	2.72	2.77	2.71	2.62	2.62	2.56	2.58	2.59
1983	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.67	2.65	2.59	2.58	2.50	2.46	2.48		
Rib roast, bone in												
1981	3.03	2.95	2.96	2.91	3.00	2.98	3.06	3.07	3.12	3.07	3.07	3.09
1982	3.12	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.20	3.36	3.39	3.36	3.31	3.25	3.19	3.21
1983	3.19	3.18	3.12	3.26	3.33	3.30	3.30	3.33	3.26	3.23		
Round steak, boneless												
1981	2.83	2.84	2.80	2.80	2.82	2.86	2.89	2.90	2.86	2.94	2.92	2.90
1982	2.88	2.84	2.90	2.95	2.99	3.14	3.02	2.96	3.00	2.93	2.94	2.90
1983	2.92	2.94	2.91	2.96	3.04	2.95	2.94	2.85	2.81	2.82		
Sirloin steak, bone in												
1981	2.92	2.88	2.89	2.88	3.04	3.06	3.21	3.12	3.16	3.04	2.84	2.85
1982	2.88	2.92	2.92	3.05	3.16	3.36	3.36	3.23	3.20	2.96	2.88	2.78
1983	2.84	2.94	2.95	3.10	3.20	3.23	3.22	3.18	3.11	3.00		
Chuck steak, bone in												
1981	1.73	1.73	1.71	1.72	1.77	1.69	1.69	1.73	1.76	1.78	1.76	1.74
1982	1.74	1.78	1.82	1.82	1.87	1.84	1.84	1.89	1.84	1.77	1.76	1.80
1983	1.79	1.82	1.83	1.86	1.81	1.74	1.74	1.68	1.70	1.74		
T-Bone steak, bone in												
1981	3.63	3.51	3.56	3.58	3.71	3.79	4.00	3.96	3.90	3.82	3.72	3.61
1982	3.62	3.59	3.61	3.77	3.90	4.11	4.13	4.05	3.94	3.79	3.69	3.56
1983	3.62	3.70	3.71	3.76	3.89	3.97	3.97	3.93	3.79	3.68		
Porterhouse steak, bone in												
1981	3.75	3.74	3.76	3.68	3.80	3.96	4.12	3.97	3.98	3.84	3.71	3.79
1982	3.76	3.77	3.71	3.78	4.09	4.18	4.22	4.11	4.10	3.85	3.77	3.65
1983	3.74	3.66	3.81	3.92	3.90	4.12	4.09	4.11	3.94	3.78		
PORK												
Bacon, sliced												
1981	1.67	1.64	1.60	1.53	1.55	1.60	1.67	1.69	1.75	1.78	1.77	1.75
1982	1.75	1.81	1.82	1.89	1.98	2.07	2.10	2.20	2.36	2.33	2.19	2.13
1983	2.12	2.15	2.07	2.00	1.95	1.91	1.92	1.88	1.91	1.86		
Chops, center cut												
1981	2.11	2.08	2.07	2.06	2.01	2.08	2.20	2.23	2.22	2.23	2.16	2.13
1982	2.20	2.21	2.18	2.25	2.33	2.43	2.50	2.51	2.54	2.53	2.52	2.43
1983	2.48	2.53	2.46	2.43	2.42	2.33	2.36	2.35	2.32	2.30		
Ham, rump or shank half												
1981	1.33	1.27	1.23	1.19	1.23	1.23	1.34	1.37	1.40	1.38	1.36	1.38
1982	1.38	1.35	1.40	1.32	1.39	1.43	1.43	1.41	1.53	1.56	1.58	1.63
1983	1.60	1.55	1.58	1.43	1.32	1.32	1.34	1.32	1.31	1.28		
Ham, rump portion												
1981	1.23	1.15	1.14	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.16	1.22	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.26
1982	1.25	1.28	1.31	1.26	1.34	1.30	1.38	1.37	1.45	1.55	1.54	1.58
1983	1.57	1.45	1.50	1.36	1.38	1.34	1.25	1.34	1.31	1.36		
Ham, shank portion												
1981	1.10	1.06	1.04	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.07	1.12	1.14	1.16	1.16	1.18
1982	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.11	1.23	1.22	1.27	1.30	1.34	1.47	1.44	1.44
1983	1.46	1.31	1.36	1.14	1.18	1.14	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.20		
Shoulder roast, blade Boston												
1981	1.42	1.37	1.32	1.34	1.31	1.35	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.51	1.41
1982	1.42	1.46	1.46	1.40	1.48	1.57	1.69	1.72	1.77	1.71	1.74	1.65
1983	1.69	1.63	1.60	1.63	1.49	1.52	1.53	1.47	1.46	1.39		

continued

Table 17.—Average retail price of specified meat cuts, per pound, by months[1]—Continued

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents											
Sirloin roast, bone in												
1981	1.56	1.52	1.51	1.50	1.50	1.52	1.63	1.64	1.61	1.63	1.58	1.60
1982	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.65	1.69	1.76	1.82	1.80	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.75
1983	1.78	1.79	1.76	1.69	1.69	1.70	1.64	1.68	1.66	1.60		
Shoulder picnic, bone in												
1981	1.07	1.00	1.00	.99	.98	1.01	1.05	1.08	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.07
1982	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.12	1.11	1.14	1.18	1.19	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.18
1983	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.09	1.06	1.03	1.03	.99	.98	.98		
Sausage, fresh, pork, loose												
1981	1.59	1.58	1.57	1.56	1.53	1.52	1.60	1.65	1.64	1.66	1.66	1.69
1982	1.72	1.76	1.79	1.79	1.82	1.89	1.95	1.96	2.01	1.99	1.94	1.92
1983	1.95	1.97	1.96	1.95	1.97	1.97	1.87	1.84	1.77	1.76		
MISCELLANEOUS CUTS												
Ham, canned, 3 or 5 lbs												
1981	2.54	2.50	2.45	2.38	2.40	2.38	2.39	2.42	2.48	2.50	2.52	2.54
1982	2.56	2.59	2.57	2.54	2.60	2.62	2.66	2.66	2.67	2.75	2.80	2.82
1983	2.87	2.87	2.88	2.83	2.76	2.69	2.65	2.58	2.58	2.61		
Frankfurters, all meat												
1981	1.82	1.81	1.77	1.74	1.69	1.72	1.74	1.80	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.78
1982	1.76	1.76	1.74	1.75	1.78	1.83	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.86	1.84
1983	1.84	1.84	1.86	1.84	1.83	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.76	1.77		
Bologna												
1981	2.21	2.18	2.11	2.10	2.03	2.06	2.10	2.12	2.11	2.13	2.10	2.11
1982	2.08	2.09	2.15	2.16	2.18	2.25	2.29	2.28	2.23	2.27	2.30	2.24
1983	2.21	2.18	2.21	2.23	2.22	2.25	2.17	2.14	2.12	2.14		
Beef liver												
1981	1.20	1.17	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.12	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.07
1982	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.01	.99	1.00	.99	.99
1983	.98	.94	.96	.93	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	.96	.94		

[1]Data from two series are included; the discontinued series (effective May, 1981) and a Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) series that replaces it. The cut names listed are the BLS cut terminology, and data for each cut are from BLS.

Table 18.—Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	1983											
	Feb.	Mar.	I	Apr.	May	June	II	July	Aug.	Sept.	III	Oct.
	Dollars per cwt											
SLAUGHTER STEERS:												
Omaha:												
Choice, 900-1100 lb	61.20	64.03	61.52	67.70	67.51	65.90	67.04	62.22	61.27	59.19	60.89	59.58
Good, 900-1100 lb	54.85	57.77	55.32	61.32	61.66	60.00	60.99	57.16	56.05	54.82	56.01	55.20
California, Choice 900-1100 lb	63.81	67.55	64.43	70.00	67.81	66.20	68.00	62.88	60.40	57.69	60.32	60.19
Colorado, Choice 900-1100 lb	62.49	65.33	63.01	70.57	68.69	66.61	68.62	63.41	62.32	59.68	61.80	60.20
Texas, Choice 900-1100 lb	62.77	65.68	63.42	71.36	69.17	67.03	69.19	63.76	62.37	59.68	61.94	60.71
SLAUGHTER HEIFERS:												
Omaha:												
Choice, 900-1100 lb	60.49	63.01	60.63	66.69	66.21	63.65	65.52	60.99	59.71	58.51	59.74	58.50
Good, 700-900 lb	56.44	58.36	56.51	61.59	60.90	59.23	60.57	56.99	54.74	53.52	55.08	53.66
COWS:												
Omaha:												
Commercial	40.89	42.27	40.07	43.01	42.84	41.84	42.56	40.75	39.39	38.00	39.38	37.98
Utility	40.92	42.36	40.07	43.04	42.98	42.26	42.76	41.14	39.63	37.75	39.51	37.42
Cutter	39.88	40.89	38.87	41.49	41.34	40.48	41.10	39.88	37.79	35.78	37.82	35.16
Canner	36.91	38.31	36.09	38.08	37.50	36.69	37.42	37.07	35.92	34.50	35.83	32.85
VEALERS:												
Choice, So. St. Paul	75.00	75.50	75.46	77.12	76.00	71.00	74.71	75.00	75.00	73.38	74.46	66.75
FEEDER STEERS:[1]												
Kansas City:												
Medium No. 1, 400-500 lb	72.02	76.02	72.09	75.90	75.52	71.12	74.18	65.71	61.72	61.84	63.09	65.48
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	67.35	69.19	67.28	68.38	67.62	64.75	66.92	60.13	58.58	58.31	59.01	60.20
All weights and grades	66.34	66.71	65.58	65.90	63.88	60.41	63.40	58.21	57.21	55.81	57.08	56.97
Amarillo:												
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	67.28	70.50	67.95	67.62	63.07	62.25	64.31	59.72	59.58	57.72	59.01	57.54
Georgia auctions:												
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	62.75	64.80	62.79	62.50	62.00	60.90	61.80	56.83	55.50	54.00	55.44	54.00
Medium No. 2, 400-500 lb	62.62	65.50	62.25	62.38	61.25	59.90	61.18	56.75	55.10	53.12	54.99	53.88
FEEDER HEIFERS:												
Kansas City:												
Medium No. 1, 400-500 lb	61.02	64.48	60.87	63.22	62.72	60.15	62.03	57.03	51.72	51.15	53.30	52.48
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb*	60.52	62.62	60.35	62.35	60.42	57.35	60.04	55.01	53.02	51.64	53.22	52.22
SLAUGHTER HOGS:												
Barrows and gilts:												
Omaha:												
No. 1 & 2, 200-230 lb	58.69	51.67	56.11	48.47	47.96	46.69	47.71	47.00	50.02	46.10	47.71	42.18
All weights	56.92	51.15	54.78	47.75	47.17	45.65	46.86	45.81	49.56	45.88	47.08	41.65
Sioux City	57.78	51.37	55.46	47.84	47.40	45.73	46.99	45.81	49.77	46.05	47.21	41.64
7 markets[2]	57.27	50.94	55.00	47.50	47.02	45.71	46.74	45.66	49.35	45.70	46.90	41.38
Sows:												
7 markets[2]	54.01	49.71	51.19	45.28	41.91	36.35	41.18	34.86	38.03	40.48	37.79	36.76
FEEDER PIGS:												
No. 1 & 2, So. Mo., 40-50 lb (per hd.)	55.40	52.36	53.57	43.74	35.14	26.05	34.98	21.24	24.01	22.96	22.74	22.27

Continued—

Table 18.—Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	1983											
	Feb.	Mar.	I	Apr.	May	June	II	July	Aug.	Sept.	III	Oct.
	Dollars per cwt											
SLAUGHTER LAMBS:												
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	60.88	63.30	60.00	65.75	60.62	56.62	61.00	50.75	51.30	50.88	50.98	54.44
Lambs, Choice, So. St. Paul	57.50	59.04	56.93	60.00	58.90	52.24	57.05	50.74	48.88	48.74	49.45	53.85
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	19.25	21.10	20.20	20.50	14.94	14.50	16.65	17.00	14.45	11.62	14.36	13.13
Ewes, Good, So. St. Paul	17.45	14.28	16.45	10.75	8.70	8.30	9.25	13.00	10.50	10.01	11.17	9.55
FEEDER LAMBS:												
Choice, San Angelo	64.06	63.90	62.09	65.62	56.62	51.44	57.89	44.38	43.62	42.94	43.65	49.81
Choice, So. St. Paul	58.00	59.00	57.09	55.95	52.82	49.45	52.74	45.75	41.68	42.68	43.37	46.60
FARM PRICES:												
Beef cattle	57.10	59.70	57.03	59.80	58.80	58.30	58.97	54.80	54.20*	52.30	53.77	51.70
Calves	66.50	68.40	65.77	66.10	65.20	64.30	65.20	60.30	57.40*	56.10	57.93	57.10
Hogs	56.10	50.40	53.93	45.90	44.50	43.90	44.77	43.40	46.70*	44.10	44.73	40.40
Sheep	21.90	20.80	21.33	15.20	13.40	14.50	14.37	16.20	15.50	12.80	14.83	13.70
Lambs	60.30	63.20	59.67	59.60	56.70	54.20	56.83	48.90*	48.30*	47.80	48.33	50.90
MEAT PRICES:												
Wholesale:												
Central U.S. markets												
Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb	96.55	100.62	97.10	107.76	105.00	102.47	105.08	97.72	95.01	92.10	94.94	91.24
Heifer beef, Choice 500-600 lb	93.60	97.40	94.36	102.88	101.45	98.31	100.88	93.83	90.96	88.62	91.14	88.85
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter	83.83	84.04	80.92	84.31	83.67	82.98	83.65	81.21	81.58	75.27	79.35	71.54
Pork loins, 8-14 lb	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.58	102.50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Pork bellies, 12-14 lb	N.A.	65.11	N.A.	64.71	60.80	60.19	61.90	59.06	65.72	55.30	60.03	49.10
Hams, skinned, 14-17 lb	88.93	81.39	85.41	70.02	66.29	63.51	66.61	65.04	72.81	74.21	70.69	73.66
East Coast:												
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 35-45 lb	135.94	142.95	135.69	140.88	140.00	127.88	136.25	119.69	114.53	111.21	115.14	125.00
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 55-65 lb	132.75	136.80	131.13	132.71	126.67	125.80	128.39	119.08	114.40	115.00	116.16	125.00
West Coast:												
Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb	101.19	106.45	102.30	112.69	108.12	108.12	109.64	101.71	97.15	93.81	97.56	95.44
	Cents per lb											
Retail:												
Beef, Choice	238.7	238.1	237.9	244.5	246.7	244.1	245.1	242.0	238.6	234.7	238.4	231.8
Pork	183.3	180.7	183.0	173.9	171.1	168.2	171.1	166.6	165.7	163.9	165.4	162.3
	1967=100											
Price Indexes (BLS, 1967=100):												
Retail meats	273.2	272.8	272.7	273.3	272.7	270.2	272.1	267.8	264.2	262.6	264.9	260.4
Beef and veal	272.2	272.8	272.1	279.4	281.3	278.6	279.8	275.8	270.7	268.0	271.5	266.2
Pork	273.6	271.1	272.2	262.1	257.3	254.1	257.8	251.2	249.6	250.2	250.3	246.4
Other meats	269.2	269.7	269.4	268.6	267.7	267.4	267.9	266.9	264.6	262.6	264.7	262.2
Poultry	194.0	193.7	193.0	191.0	192.0	193.6	192.2	198.1	200.5	204.4	201.0	199.6
LIVESTOCK-FEED RATIOS, OMAHA[3]												
Beef steer-corn	23.4	22.7	23.5	21.9	21.8	21.2	21.6	19.6	18.1	17.8	18.5	18.4
Hog-corn	21.7	18.1	21.0	15.4	15.2	14.7	15.1	14.4	14.6	13.8	14.3	12.9

[1]Reflects new feeder cattle grades. [2]St. Louis, N.S.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, So. St. Joseph, So. St. Paul, and Indianapolis. [3]Bushels of No. 2 yellow corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds live weight. * = Revised.

Table 19.—Selected marketings, slaughter, and stock statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	1983									
	I	Apr.	May	June	II	July	Aug.	Sept.	III	Oct.
	1,000 head									
FEDERALLY INSPECTED:										
Slaughter										
Cattle	8,275	2,615	2,820	2,992	8,427	2,736	3,221	3,160	9,117	3,107
Steers	4,040	1,322	1,405	1,453	4,180	1,340	1,541	1,439	4,320	1,374
Heifers	2,445	727	808	898	2,433	816	966	985	2,767	939
Cows	1,611	505	541	568	1,614	513	640	668	1,821	727
Bulls and stags	178	61	67	72	200	68	74	68	210	67
Calves	671	202	194	211	607	214	262	258	734	259
Sheep and lambs	1,583	508	508	508	1,524	497	585	595	1,677	580
Hogs	19,522	7,010	6,816	6,928	20,754	6,270	7,082	7,268	20,620	7,829
	Percent									
Percentage sows	4.2	4.0	4.9	5.9	4.9	6.9	7.3	6.3	6.9	5.5
	Pounds									
Average live weight per head:										
Cattle	1,087	1,075	1,071	1,065	1,070	1,072	1,069	1,073	1,071	1,077
Calves	214	219	231	222	224	216	207	207	210	1,212
Sheep and lambs	115	116	114	112	114	111	111	109	110	110
Hogs	242	243	246	247	245	245	242	240	242	243
Average dressed weight:										
Beef	640	633	635	633	634	636	635	638	636	637
Veal	130	131	140	136	136	132	126	125	128	128
Lamb and mutton	58	58	57	56	57	55	55	54	55	54
Pork	173	174	176	176	175	174	172	171	172	172
Production:										
Beef	5,277	1,650	1,783	1,887	5,320	1,734	2,036	2,006	5,776	1,970
Veal	86	26	27	28	81	28	32	32	92	33
Lamb and mutton	91	29	29	28	86	27	32	32	91	31
Pork	3,370	1,215	1,193	1,212	3,620	1,087	[4]1,213	1,236	3,536	1,347
	1,000 head									
COMMERCIAL: [1]										
Slaughter:										
Cattle	8,734	2,756	2,956	3,132	8,844	2,865	3,367	3,315	9,547	3,284
Calves	735	224	214	232	670	236	286	283	805	290
Sheep and Lambs	1,624	523	526	525	1,574	514	607	616	1,737	600
Hogs	20,211	7,223	7,027	7,153	21,403	6,471	7,319	7,502	21,292	8,087
	Mil. lbs									
Production:										
Beef	5,525	1,726	1,858	1,965	5,549	1,805	2,116	2,091	6,012	2,066
Veal	103	32	32	34	98	33	39	38	110	41
Lamb and mutton	93	30	30	29	89	28	33	33	94	32
Pork	3,483	1,250	1,227	1,249	3,726	1,119	1,251	1,274	3,644	1,389
	Millions									
COLD STORAGE STOCKS[1] END OF QUARTER: [2, 3]										
Beef	299	277	265	254	254	252	[4]268	269	269	278
Veal	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	9
Lamb and mutton	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9
Pork	235	273	293	280	280	253	[4]214	210	210	236
Total meat	549	565	574	550	550	520	[4]498	497	497	532

[1]Federally inspected and other commercial. [2]Beginning January 1977, excludes beef and pork stocks in cooler. [3]Stock levels end of quarter or month. [4]Revised.

Table 20.—Selected foreign trade, by months

Item	1982	1983								
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
	Million lbs									
Imports (carcass weight):										
Beef	92.37	204.26	171.32	152.31	170.90	179.11	166.66	187.50	184.55	166.99
Veal	.66	3.91	2.23	2.40	1.84	2.02	1.33	.66	.48	1.30
Pork	51.25	65.13	53.87	60.52	59.88	58.19	57.72	58.65	54.39	56.04
Lamb and mutton	.36	.10	2.54	1.69	1.09	2.73	2.07	2.35	1.08	2.56
Exports (carcass weight):										
Beef	21.90	20.29	21.41	25.11	24.07	18.36	19.53	19.45	25.57	26.60
Veal	.26	.24	.24	.50	.47	.22	.44	.47	.33	.30
Pork	14.36	9.62	15.48	18.90	29.67	21.66	20.45	14.21	13.46	14.81
Lamb and mutton	.14	.12	.09	.06	.11	.23	.15	.07	.11	.06
Shipments (carcass weight):										
Beef	3.95	4.36	2.91	3.08	4.75	2.90	2.62	3.04	2.77	3.33
Veal	.08	.05	.03	.10	.05	.08	.04	.17	.12	.13
Pork	16.14	12.72	10.92	10.63	13.07	8.31	10.35	10.15	6.88	10.75
Lamb and mutton	.36	.23	.22	.27	.42	.14	.31	.15	.11	.08
	Number									
Live animal imports:										
Cattle	150,068	61,908	47,390	63,192	59,290	123,514	154,117	74,665	81,733	59,418
Hogs	37,248	68,538	34,033	40,956	39,764	27,222	32,905	30,241	42,253	37,818
Sheep and lambs	434	6	417	0	0	97	16	2,443	3,070	693
Live animal exports:										
Cattle	2,716	4,105	4,267	2,831	4,201	5,100	5,519	3,719	4,910	4,428
Hogs	3,217	2,446	1,420	2,394	3,429	2,967	2,897	978	1,271	877
Sheep and lambs	13,004	15,209	4,919	10,326	17,674	19,493	19,182	25,377	26,101	18,629

Table 21.—Imports of feeder cattle and calves from Canada and Mexico

Year and country	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Number												
1981													
Canada	8,747	19,729	26,192	34,787	31,238	19,128	16,203	16,526	28,534	44,816	44,978	28,571	319,449
Mexico	71,572	57,122	60,929	59,268	33,124	6,658	10,826	3,057	14	93	3	18,213	320,879
1982													
Canada	21,482	22,123	47,488	59,974	55,570	35,666	26,099	30,687	36,790	42,952	66,601	41,338	486,770
Mexico	15,708	18,613	31,895	64,559	78,933	40,416	21,079	16,277	47,488	995	65,873	107,841	509,677
1983													
Canada	29,719	24,215	40,174	42,332	41,194	30,799	22,212	17,842	22,489				
Mexico	31,523	22,411	21,664	15,741	81,320	122,502	51,981	63,347	36,417				

POULTRY AND EGGS

Poultry and egg producers can look forward to lower feed costs and higher product prices in the second half of 1984 than in first half, for which prospects are not favorable. Prices will likely be stronger in the first half of the year but costs will also be up sharply. Red meat supplies are expected to be above this year through the early spring of 1984, then decline in the second half. Demand for poultry and egg products is expected to continue strong as the economy continues to expand and the unemployment rate declines.

Broilers

First-half 1984 prospects for broiler producers do not appear favorable as the cost of feed ingredients is expected to be sharply higher than in first-half 1983. With expected plentiful supplies of red meats, broiler prices may weaken from November highs while costs continue high.

Production To Increase

The number of broiler chicks hatched for fourth-quarter slaughter was almost 1 percent below last year. However, production of broiler meat is not expected to be down as much as indicated by the number of chicks hatched, because slaughter weights early in the fourth quarter have been above last year and are expected to continue near or above last year. Thus, output in the fourth quarter is expected to be the same to 2 percent larger than the 2,911 million pounds produced in 1982.

During 1983, broiler producers have cut back their hatchery supply flocks, as measured by cumulative pullet chick placements 7 to 14 months earlier. For the first quarter of 1984, cumulative pullet chick placements 7 to 14 months earlier will be about 5 percent below 1983, which in turn was 8 percent below 1982. In February, May, June, August, September, and October 1983, pullet chick placements were the same or above the number placed in 1982. This suggests the hatchery supply flock has about bottomed out and will be expanding during 1984. Since producers can also delay sales of their old hens to increase the supplies of hatching eggs, the cumulative pullet chick placements 7 to 14 months earlier is only a rough measure of the hatchery supply flock. For example, cumulative placements for September 1983 were 5 percent below last year, but the number of chicks hatched in October was about the same as a year ago.

Broiler producers may hold output about even with 1983 through the first half of 1984. Larger red meat supplies, continued high feed costs, and potentially limited supplies of hatching eggs are expected to discourage increased production.

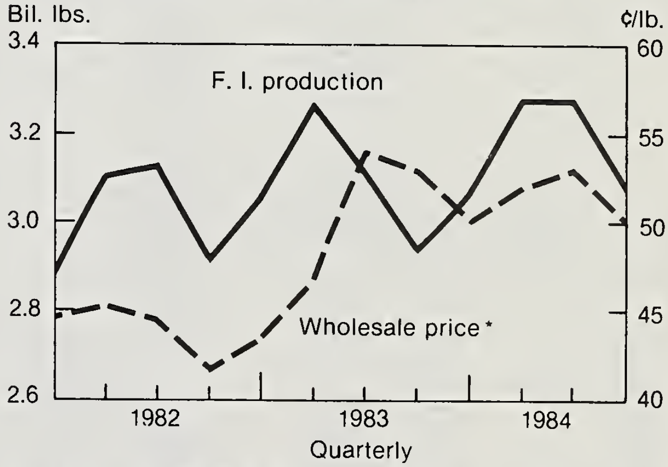
With grain prices expected to moderate, broiler output in the second half of 1984 may be about 5 percent above a year earlier. While this would appear to be a large increase, broiler production normally is about the same in the second half of the year as in the first. The expected year-over-year increase in 1984 partially results from the unusual pattern in 1983, in which second-half production will be down from the first half.

Prices To Increase

The 12-city wholesale price of broilers in the third quarter of 1983 averaged 54 cents per pound, up from 44 cents in 9 cities last year. Reduced production caused by the hot summer contributed to the increase in prices. Broiler demand has been strong in the fourth quarter. Even with a slight rise in broiler production, plus a 6-percent increase in red meat output expected in the fourth quarter, the 12-city broiler price may average 52 to 54 cents per pound, up from 42 cents in the 9 cities last year.

More broilers are being cut up, and demand, especially for white meat, has been strong from away-from-home eating establishments partially due to a stronger economy. During the first quarter of 1984, prices may average 48 to 52 cents per pound in the 12 cities, up from 43 cents in the 9 cities this year. Second-quarter prices may average 50 to 54 cents per pound, up from 46 cents. Even with additional output in third-quarter 1984, prices may average 51-55 cents per pound, near this year's 54 cents. Declining red meat supplies (compared to 1983) will help hold broiler prices up, even with the larger broiler output.

F. I. Broiler Production and Prices



*The 9-city price has been discontinued; starting with second-quarter 1983, the broiler price is the new 12-city average.

Table 22.—Broilers: Eggs set and chicks placed weekly in 19 commercial States, 1981-83[1]

Period[2]	Eggs set			Chicks placed		
	1981/82	1982/83	Percent of previous year	1981/82	1982/83	Percent of previous year
			Thousands			
November						
20	99,417	100,886	101	77,242	79,799	103
27	98,712	100,653	102	78,262	80,395	103
December						
4	92,056	97,509	106	79,952	80,666	101
11	97,522	99,925	102	79,367	80,051	101
18	99,328	100,700	101	79,044	80,944	102
25	98,784	101,226	102	74,070	78,774	106
January						
1	98,531	101,819	103	77,931	80,625	103
8	99,523	101,161	102	79,631	81,618	102
15	99,746	101,435	102	79,078	82,022	104
22	98,492	99,726	101	78,505	82,537	105
29	98,020	101,726	104	80,410	82,106	102
February						
5	98,057	103,127	105	80,274	82,072	102
12	99,672	103,283	104	79,350	79,760	101
19	101,292	103,616	102	78,452	81,728	104
26	103,914	105,067	101	79,278	83,034	105
March						
5	103,586	105,625	102	80,956	83,882	104
12	103,552	105,112	102	81,974	84,202	103
19	103,554	105,576	102	83,524	85,442	102
26	102,921	103,243	100	84,370	85,958	102
April						
2	102,709	104,984	102	83,942	86,056	103
9	104,970	104,697	100	83,928	85,455	102
16	105,198	104,242	99	83,513	83,298	100
23	103,330	103,279	100	83,607	85,259	102
30	102,560	101,203	99	85,376	84,945	99
May						
7	104,605	102,366	98	85,635	84,836	99
14	103,514	101,963	99	84,679	84,114	99
21	103,604	102,697	99	83,677	82,555	99
28	103,521	102,811	99	85,781	83,432	97
June						
4	103,798	102,317	99	84,570	83,341	99
11	103,240	103,413	100	84,726	83,490	99
18	103,403	102,044	99	84,075	83,505	99
25	99,458	99,517	100	84,867	83,486	98
July						
2	96,923	95,370	98	84,346	83,159	99
9	100,459	99,574	99	85,084	83,369	98
16	100,333	99,814	99	80,064	80,706	101
23	101,291	99,727	98	78,205	76,679	98
30	99,680	99,145	99	81,772	81,042	99
August						
6	98,170	98,849	101	81,384	80,886	99
13	98,603	99,139	101	81,706	79,954	98
20	97,678	98,656	101	79,968	78,697	98
27	97,797	97,508	100	79,105	78,990	100
September						
3	93,354	93,016	100	79,749	79,063	99
10	39,698	90,600	101	79,314	78,578	99
17	85,996	85,018	99	78,898	77,475	98
24	96 [illegible]37	95,255	99	74,578	72,876	98
October						
1	96,307	95,846	100	71,427	71,952	101
8	90,959	91,711	101	68,131	67,928	100
15	85,158	86,713	102	76,311	76,891	101
22	91,824	86,735	94	77,217	77,265	100
29	100,174	91,593	91	73,255	74,406	102
November						
5	99,914	97,286	97	67,456	69,939	104
12	101,349	99,751	98	73,298	70,206	96

[1]19 States: Ala., Ark., Calif., Del., Fla., Ga., Md., Miss., N.C., Pa., S.C., Tex., Va., La., Mo., Tn., Or., Wa., and W. Va. [2]Weeks in 1982/83 and corresponding weeks in 1981/82.

Table 23.—Federally inspected young chicken slaughter

Year	Number	Average weight	Liveweight pounds	Certified RTC
	Mil	*Lbs*	*Mil lbs*	*Mil lbs*
1982				
I	983	4.03	3,961	2,888
II	1,047	4.05	4,239	3,109
III	1,065	4.00	4,265	3,130
IV	973	4.10	3,991	2,911
Year	4,068	4.04	16,456	12,039
1983				
I	1,022	4.10	4,184	3,059
II	1,072	4.13	4,427	3,241
III	1,054	4.00	4,220	3,111

Table 24.—Broiler chicks hatched and pullet chicks placed in hatchery supply flocks

Month	Broiler-type chicks hatched		Pullet chicks placed in broiler hatchery supply flocks				
			Monthly placements		Cummulative placements 7-14 months earlier		
	1982*	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1984
	Million		*Thousand*		*Thousand*		
January	372,503	382,668	3,171	2,920	28,513	25,971	25,180
February	336,484	348,416	3,012	3,030	28,228	25,994	24,257
March	390,918	399,716	3,489	2,965	27,217	25,690	24,578
April	385,801	389,168	3,476	3,143	27,155	25,215	24,555
May	402,754	396,069	3,537	3,541	26,931	25,237	24,539
June	385,164	382,380	2,827	3,147	25,760	25,156	
July	381,979	377,976	2,971	2,485	25,772	24,706	
August	377,760	372,335	3,207	3,347	25,850	24,089	
September	348,090	343,777	2,696	2,897	25,582	24,292	
October	344,579	345,324	3,034	3,014	26,005	24,286	
November	345,602		3,408		26,397	24,222	
December	373,949		3,026		26,473	25,067	

* = Revised.

Table 25.—U.S. mature chicken exports to major importers, July-September 1982-1983

Country or area	1982	1983
	Thousand pounds	
Canada	2,209	3,100
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	548	627
Haiti	98	206
Bahamas	11	91
French Pacific Is.	324	84
Japan	755	79
Mexico	549	78
Netherlands Antilles	49	50
Federal Rep of Germany	0	50
Nicaragua	1	48
Korea, Republic of	47	45
Saudi Arabia	33	38
Trinidad-Tobago	0	38
Qatar	0	33
Ghana	13	27
Other	319	135
Total	4,954	4,728

Table 26.—U.S. young chicken exports to major importers, July-September 1982-1983

Country or area	1982	1983
	Thousand pounds	
Japan	17,702	34,164
Hong Kong	12,052	10,793
Singapore	16,838	9,887
Jamaica	12,775	8,526
Leeward-Windward Is.	7,269	8,265
Canada	4,511	6,555
Mexico	5,675	3,730
Netherlands Antilles	3,376	3,265
Egypt	1,016	3,262
French Pacific Is.	1,699	1,796
Barbados	217	1,333
Malaysia	460	1,268
Saudi Arabia	2,328	1,178
Federal Rep of Germany	1,262	881
Brunei	51	706
Other	14,114	6,362
Total	101,344	101,971

Table 27.—Young chicken prices and price spreads, 1982-83

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Cents per pound												
Farm price[1]													
1982	27.3	27.4	27.1	26.5	28.2	28.9	28.1	26.6	26.8	25.5	24.8	24.3	26.9
1983	25.8	27.7	25.4	24.7	26.1	28.3	30.7	31.8	33.8	29.3	33.0		
Wholesale RTC 9-city average[2]													
1982	45.2	44.5	44.8	42.6	45.8	47.0	46.1	43.4	43.6	42.3	40.3	42.0	44.0
1983	43.1	45.2	41.9	40.9	46.9	49.1	52.8	54.2	54.5	50.4			
4-region average retail price													
1982	71.7	72.8	71.7	71.3	72.2	73.4	74.4	72.0	71.5	70.2	69.7	68.4	71.6
1983	69.2	70.4	70.3	67.9	69.1	70.3	72.8	74.0	77.0	73.8			
Price spreads													
Farm-to-consumer													
1982	35.7	37.8	36.5	36.1	34.1	33.4	37.4	35.3	34.0	34.9	37.5	35.5	35.7
1983	34.4	33.5	36.5	34.9	33.8	30.2	30.2	30.9	33.5	33.8			
Farm-to-retailer													
1982	16.8	17.9	17.1	15.0	14.6	14.0	16.1	13.8	14.2	14.3	16.5	16.9	15.6
1983	16.3	16.0	16.9	15.8	16.8	15.1	18.0	16.7	16.7	17.4			
Retail													
1982	18.9	19.9	19.4	21.1	19.5	19.4	21.3	21.5	19.8	20.6	21.0	18.6	20.1
1983	18.1	17.5	19.6	19.1	17.0	15.1	12.2	14.2	16.9	16.4			
	1967 = 100												
Retail price index													
Whole chickens													
1982	193.1	196.3	195.1	194.1	196.8	199.1	201.2	193.8	194.8	192.6	189.3	185.4	194.3
1983	186.8	190.6	190.7	184.5	187.7	192.1	198.7	202.1	209.6	209.6	199.1		

[1] Liveweight. [2] Beginning May 1983, 12-city composite weighted average.

Table 28.—Estimated costs and returns, 1981-83[1]

Year	Production costs		Wholesale		Net returns
	Feed	Total	Total costs[2]	Price[3]	
Market eggs (cts/doz)					
1981					
I	37.7	54.0	75.3	72.7	−2.6
II	37.3	53.6	74.9	68.8	−6.1
III	35.7	52.0	73.3	72.9	−0.4
IV	30.5	46.8	68.1	78.1	10.0
Year[4]	35.2	51.5	72.8	73.2	0.3
1982					
I	30.4	45.9	67.0	78.9	11.9
II	31.5	47.0	68.1	67.1	−1.0
III	30.0	45.5	66.6	67.0	0.4
IV	27.1	42.6	63.7	67.5	3.8
Year[4]	29.7	45.2	66.3	70.1	3.8
1983					
I	30.3	46.0	67.1	66.4	−0.7
II	34.3	50.0	71.1	69.2	−1.9
III	36.5	52.2	73.3	75.3	2.0
Broilers (cts/lb)					
1981					
I	21.3	29.7	53.1	49.3	−3.8
II	20.5	28.9	52.1	46.7	−5.4
III	20.2	28.6	51.6	47.0	−4.6
IV	17.8	26.2	48.5	42.1	−6.4
Year[4]	20.0	28.4	51.3	46.3	−5.0
1982					
I	16.7	25.0	47.0	44.8	−2.1
II	17.3	25.6	47.7	45.2	−2.6
III	17.3	25.6	47.7	44.4	−3.3
IV	15.0	23.3	44.6	41.5	−3.1
Year[4]	16.6	24.9	46.8	44.0	−2.8
1983					
I	16.1	24.5	46.3	43.4	−2.9
II	17.9	26.3	48.6	45.6	−3.1
III	18.8	27.2	49.8	53.9	4.0
Turkeys (cts/lb)					
1981					
I	32.0	43.0	68.3	64.2	−4.1
II	30.7	41.7	66.7	67.8	1.1
III	30.6	41.6	66.6	66.5	−0.1
IV	28.5	39.5	63.9	58.6	−5.3
Year	30.2	41.2	66.1	64.0	−2.1
1982					
I	24.1	35.9	59.7	57.0	−2.7
II	25.1	36.9	60.9	59.3	−1.6
III	25.5	37.3	61.4	67.0	5.6
IV	23.2	35.0	58.5	66.9	8.3
Year[4]	24.5	36.3	60.1	63.6	3.5
1983					
I	22.7	34.5	58.1	56.4	−1.7
II	25.2	37.0	61.1	59.0	−2.1
III	27.3	39.1	63.8	63.6	−0.2

[1]Estimated by computerized formula. Costs are weighted by monthly production. [2]Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market value. [3]Wholesale prices used are the 13 metro area egg price, 9-city weighted average broiler price and a 3-city weighted average of 8-16 lb. young hens and 24-26 lb. toms in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. [4]Weighted average.

Turkeys

First-half 1984 prospects for turkey producers do not appear favorable. Producers are likely to remain in a cost-price squeeze because feed prices will still be high and turkey prices are likely to be held down by prices of competing meats.

Production

Output of turkey meat from federally inspected plants during the third quarter was about 755 million pounds, down 1 percent from last year. Since the number of poults placed was above last year's hatch in May and June, but below in July and August, output in the fourth quarter is expected to about equal last year's 759 million pounds. With higher feed prices and plentiful supplies of other meats, turkey production during first-half 1984 may be down 6 percent from the 1,044 million pounds produced in first-half 1983. Poults placed in September and October were down 2 percent from last year. If grain prices begin moderating near planting time and competing meat supplies begin to decline, turkey producers may expand production in the second half of 1984. Output is expected to increase 4 percent in the second half from the 1,515 million pounds produced this year.

Stocks of frozen turkeys in commercial warehouses have been increasing seasonally but are not as large as in previous years. As a result, total fourth-quarter 1983 supply (production plus stocks) is expected to be down 1 percent from the 1,215 million pounds available in 1982. With plentiful supplies of other meats available through mid-1984, processors would have little incentive to hold stocks. Therefore, stocks are expected to decline during fourth-quarter 1983, and begin 1984 around 20 million pounds below the 204 million of a year earlier. Stocks of frozen turkey are expected to continue lower during most of 1984 because of production cuts in the first half, and because the largest production will occur in the fourth quarter.

Prices

In the third quarter of 1983, the price of 8- to 16-pound young hen turkeys in New York averaged 60 cents per pound, down from 65 cents last year. Prices usually increase seasonally in the fourth quarter and may average 65 to 67 cents per pound, up from last year's 64 cents. During the first half of 1984, prices may average 58 to 62 cents per pound, up from 56.1 in 1983. With second-half 1984 supplies of red meats down and prices up, turkey prices are expected to average 66 to 69 cents per pound, compared with 60 to 64 cents this year.

Table 29.—Federally inspected turkey slaughter

Year	Number	Average weight	Live weight pounds	Certified RTC
	Mil	*Lbs*	*Mil lbs*	*Mil lbs*
1982				
I	26.4	19.67	519.2	410.4
II	35.0	18.91	661.0	527.9
III	51.0	18.67	951.7	761.5
IV	48.0	19.85	953.2	759.1
Year	160.4	19.24	3,085.1	2,458.9
1983				
I	29.0	20.16	584.4	462.2
II	37.8	19.30	725.1	577.8
III	50.5	18.81	949.5	755.3

Table 30.—Turkey hatchery operations, 1982-83

Month	Turkeys placed[1]						Eggs in incubators first of month changes from previous year					
	Light breeds[2]		Heavy breeds[3]		Total		Light breeds[2]		Heavy breeds[3]		Total	
	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
	Thousands						*Percent*					
September	180	171	7,849	7,939	8,029	8,110	−47	32	3	−4	1	−5
October	171	159	9,477	9,033	9,648	9,192	−53	−19	7	−9	5	−9
November	162		11,442		11,604		−68	24	19	−5	14	−5
December	589		11,544		12,133		−63		4		−1	
January	589		13,186		13,775		−10		−3		2	
February	568		14,438		15,006		−32		5		3	
March	583		18,375		18,958		−23		1		0	
April	675		19,076		19,751		18		−2		−3	
May	651		20,223		20,874		−14		−2		−2	
June	688		20,196		20,884		−4		0		−1	
July	742		18,405		19,147		−30		−1		−2	
August	591		12,019		12,610		−27		−7		−8	

[1]Excludes exported poults. Placed estimates should not be used to measure change from previous year. [2]Normal mature marketing weight under 12 pounds. [3]Normal mature marketing weight 12 pounds or over.

Table 31.—U.S. turkey exports to major importers, July-September 1982-1983

Country or area	1982	1983
	Thousand pounds	
Egypt	1	3,533
Japan	508	1,946
Federal Rep of Germany	2,412	1,695
Hong Kong	913	1,435
Venezuela	188	790
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	366	559
United Kingdom	605	383
Republic of South Africa	237	312
Saudi Arabia	993	304
Togo	299	281
Singapore	345	249
Western Samoa	58	240
Canada	342	224
Leeward-Windward Is.	215	163
Bahamas	123	157
Other	1,888	1,180
Total	9,495	13,454

Table 32.—Turkey prices and price spreads, 1982-83

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
							Cents per pound						
Farm price[1]													
1982	33.1	33.8	33.9	34.2	34.9	38.3	40.2	40.6	42.2	42.8	42.9	33.5	39.5
1983	31.9	32.8	33.0	32.1	34.5	36.2	34.0	34.9	39.1	39.2	39.9		
New York, hens[2] 8-16 lbs.													
1982	53.6	55.8	56.0	55.8	58.8	61.8	64.1	64.1	68.0	69.6	67.2	54.2	60.8
1983	53.6	54.9	56.0	54.4	56.6	60.9	58.5	57.6	65.0	65.1			
4-region average retail price													
1982	92.8	91.7	91.5	89.5	91.9	91.0	93.7	96.6	95.1	95.9	92.4	89.2	92.6
1983	91.4	92.4	91.8	92.6	92.8	92.3	93.0	91.4	90.4	95.3			
Price spreads													
Farm-to-consumer													
1982	51.5	47.6	48.6	46.1	45.2	41.3	42.1	45.0	38.8	39.1	37.6	47.2	44.2
1983	53.0	52.9	51.5	52.9	50.7	46.9	50.0	49.2	41.1	45.7			
Farm-to-retailer													
1982	22.2	21.2	19.4	21.2	19.7	19.8	19.5	20.8	17.4	19.3	20.9	22.8	20.4
1983	23.0	22.0	22.0	22.9	21.7	23.4	24.4	25.5	21.0	21.4			
Retail													
1982	29.3	26.4	29.2	24.9	25.5	21.5	22.6	24.2	21.4	19.8	16.7	24.4	23.8
1983	30.0	30.9	29.5	30.0	29.0	23.5	25.6	23.7	20.0	24.3			
							December 1977 = 100						
Consumer price index													
1982	123.2	123.2	123.9	121.3	124.3	124.6	127.3	127.7	127.9	128.5	125.4	126.0	125.3
1983	126.3	127.7	126.6	127.2	125.4	125.3	126.0	125.7	122.9	126.0			

[1]Liveweight. [2]Wholesale, ready-to-cook.

Eggs

Egg production will likely be down sharply from year-earlier levels this fall. Production is expected to pick up some in 1984 and be above 1983 by next fall. Prices may be stronger in the first half of 1984 than this year, but weaken late in the year as production increases.

1983 Egg Output Down

Output for all of 1983 will total a little less than 3 percent below 1982. This year's decline is due to a smaller laying flock, because the number of eggs produced per layer remained high. Poor returns since 1979 caused producers to reduce the number of replacement pullets entering the flock and during January-October 1983, pullets hatched were down 9 percent from last year. However, old hens have been kept in production longer when returns were relatively favorable. During the first quarter of 1983, production was down only 1 percent from a year earlier because of the retention of old hens. However, with rising grain prices when the PIK program was announced, egg producers began reducing the number of hens and egg production declined. The resulting higher egg prices offset higher feed prices and resulted in a profitable third quarter.

Layer numbers on November 1 totaled 273.9 million, down from 290.5 in 1981 (monthly data were not reported in 1982) but up 3.7 million from the 270.2 million reported on October 1, 1983. The percentage of the flock that has been force molted continues large. On November 1, 22.4 percent of the flock had been force molted, down from 23.6 percent on October 1, 1983.

During October, the number of eggs per layer was 20.76, up from 20.49 in 1981. The rate of lay has been above earlier years during 1983, in spite of the hot summer and more hens being kept for additional laying cycles. Advances in breeding and efficient management continue to increase the efficiency of egg production.

1984 Production Likely To Be Down

Continued high feed costs and seasonally weaker prices in the first half of 1984 are likely to encourage egg production to decline further from year-earlier levels. Layer numbers will continue to trail the year before. Although force molted hens still make up a high percentage of the flock, the share of hens force molted should decline as older birds are sold after the first of the year. The number of replacement pullets will only about equal last year in the first quarter. But, the table egg chick hatch was above last year in September and October, indicating egg producers are starting to gear up for higher output late in 1984. Replacement pullets for the remainder of 1984 will depend upon returns, feed price movements, and expected egg demand into 1985.

During the first half of 1984, egg production may be 1 to 3 percent below 1983's 2,832 million dozen. If feed prices begin to moderate in the spring, producers are likely to continue to retain older hens, and production in the third quarter of 1984 may about equal 1983's output. During the fourth quarter of 1984, production may be up 1 to 3 percent from 1983, with a modest increase in replacement pullets. Research in California has shown force molting is most profitable when feed costs are high or egg prices low, and this condition may be met during first-half 1984, favoring continued force molting.

Egg Prices Strengthen

The prices for Grade A large eggs delivered store door in New York have not followed the normal seasonal pattern, especially in the second quarter. Prices weakened in the first quarter, following seasonal highs in fourth-quarter 1982, but reduced egg production and Government purchases of dried egg mix strengthened prices contraseasonally in the second quarter. Prices have continued to strengthen as production has slipped further below year-earlier levels during 1983 and averaged 74 cents per dozen in the third quarter, up from 65 cents last year.

In October, egg breakers began bidding for eggs to meet their orders for processed eggs, and this bidding strengthened prices. Normally, breakers build some inventory during the spring and summer quarters to meet demand in the fourth quarter. This year, stocks were record low at the beginning of the fourth quarter and breakers had to go into the market to try to fill current orders, further strengthening prices. In 1984, breakers are not likely to be able to rebuild stocks until egg production increases and egg prices are not so strong.

Prices for cartoned Grade A large eggs in New York are expected to average 86 to 88 cents per dozen in the fourth quarter of 1983, up from 68.4 cents last year. In addition to the normal seasonal demand for eggs in the fourth quarter, an outbreak of avian influenza since November has disrupted normal marketing channels and contributed to higher prices. Prices for eggs are expected to average above 1983 in the first half of 1984, then about equal year-earlier levels in the third quarter. If egg production increases, prices are likely to be weaker than this year's unusually high level in the fourth quarter.

Exports Down, Imports Up

During January through September, exports of shell eggs and the shell equivalent of egg products totaled 66 million dozen, down from 108 million last year. The strong U.S. dollar, excess supplies in other exporting nations, and weak demand for egg-product imports have hurt our ability to export eggs and egg products. However, many of these same factors have contributed to an increase in U.S. imports. During January through September, egg imports totaled 15 million dozen, up from 2 million in 1982. The majority—13 million dozen—were shell eggs from Canada, purchased by breakers. Finland was the next largest shipper with about 1 million dozen (these eggs also must go to breakers). Imports are forecast to slow in 1984 and exports are expected to climb from this year's low levels.

Table 33.—Shell eggs: Supply and utilization, 1982-83[1]

Year	Stock change	Production	Hatching use	Eggs broken	Imports	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance: Military	Civilian: Total	Civilian: Per Capita
	Million dozen									*Number*
1982[2]										
I	−.1	1,441.6	128.4	160.9	.5	1,152.6	29.2	5.4	1,118.0	58.6
II	.2	1,440.7	132.4	196.0	.2	1,112.8	16.5	4.6	1,091.8	57.1
III	.1	1,436.9	120.3	203.8	1.5	1,114.4	22.8	5.8	1,085.8	56.6
IV	−.2	1,479.1	124.4	172.0	.1	1,182.6	42.6	4.8	1,135.3	59.0
Year	0	5,798.2	505.5	732.7	2.3	4,562.4	111.1	20.5	4,430.8	231.2
1983[2]										
I	.5	1,432.1	128.3	175.2	5.0	1,134.1	15.5	5.5	1,113.1	57.7
II	−.8	1,399.7	129.4	185.7	2.8	1,086.6	13.3	6.3	1,067.0	55.3
III	.6	1,390.2	120.2	202.9	7.1	1,074.8	12.4	5.9	1,056.5	54.6

[1]Totals may not add due to rounding. [2]Preliminary.

Table 34.—Total eggs: Supply and utilization by quarters, 1982-83

Year	Supply: Production	Imports[1]	Beginning stocks[1]	Total supply	Utilization: Ending stocks[1]	Exports and shipments[1]	Domestic disappearance: Eggs used for hatching	Military[1]	Civilian: Total	Civilian: Per capita
	Million dozen									*Number*[2]
1982[3]										
I	1,441.6	.5	17.5	1,445.2	14.4	53.1	128.4	5.9	1,257.7	65.9
II	1,440.7	.3	14.4	1,437.1	18.2	36.9	132.4	4.8	1,263.0	66.0
III	1,436.9	1.6	18.2	1,434.4	22.3	37.6	120.3	6.4	1,270.1	66.2
IV	1,479.1	.1	22.3	1,481.2	20.3	57.3	124.4	5.3	1,294.3	67.3
Year	5,798.2	2.5	17.5	5,797.9	20.3	184.9	505.5	22.4	5,085.1	265.4
1983[3]										
I	1,432.1	5.0	20.3	1,438.0	19.4	30.2	128.3	6.3	1,273.3	66.1
II	1,399.7	2.9	19.4	1,403.2	18.7	29.2	129.4	6.9	1,237.7	64.1
III	1,390.2	.7	18.7	1,403.0	13.2	26.7	120.2	6.5	1,249.7	64.6

[1]Shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of egg product. [2]Calculated from unrounded data. [3]Preliminary.

Table 35.—Force moltings and light-type hen slaughter, 1982-83

Month	Forced molt layers[1]				Light-type hens slaughtered under Federal inspection[2]	
	Being molted		Molt completed			
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
	Percent				Thousand	
January	3.2		19.8		14,416	15,719
February	4.3	6.2	18.8	18.4	12,727	11,948
March	3.6	4.3	18.6	18.7	14,554	16,110
April		4.0		17.7	16,732	14,750
May		5.4		17.2	13,828	9,808
June	6.3	5.7	19.2	19.4	14,325	11,210
July		5.2		20.4	11,517	10,820
August		4.6		22.1	14,111	11,820
September	5.5	4.7	20.5	23.0	11,960	10,882
October		5.0		23.6	11,822	
November		4.6		22.4	12,961	
December	3.3		18.2		16,101	

[1]Percent of hens and pullets of laying age in 17 selected States. [2]Revisions include data from late reports or other corrections developed by the Food Safety and Inspection Service.

Table 36.—Egg-type chick hatchery operations

Month	Hatch			Eggs in incubators first of month		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
	Thousand			Percent		
January	37,792	36,652	33,324	97	98	86
February	36,051	36,413	33,149	93	103	86
March	44,489	44,220	39,522	95	99	81
April	48,258	46,626	37,208	97	94	79
May	46,100	47,342	39,034	91	102	76
June	40,524	39,424	37,912	93	98	91
July	32,257	35,405	30,927	84	107	86
August	33,796	33,455	31,089	82	98	97
September	32,250	31,226	31,995	82	95	105
October	35,905	32,345	32,562	94	95	100
November	33,699	30,172		92	90	98
December	33,054	31,140		96	90	

Table 37.—Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under Federal inspection, 1982-83

Period[1]	Shell eggs broken	Egg products produced[2]		
		Liquid[3]	Frozen	Dried
	Thou. doz	Thou. lbs	Thou. lbs	Thou. lbs
1982				
Jan. 24 - Feb. 20	47,713	31,062	22,938	5,012
Feb. 21 - Mar. 20	51,265	31,360	25,890	5,074
Mar. 21 - Apr. 17	53,773	31,880	24,690	5,816
Apr. 18 - May 15	59,705	39,064	28,367	6,415
May 16 - June 12	64,889	40,072	29,003	7,975
June 13 - July 10	60,166	37,764	27,298	6,540
July 11 - Aug. 7	65,321	37,426	29,982	7,331
Aug. 8 - Sept. 4	60,789	39,110	26,073	6,550
Sept. 5 - Sept. 30	56,675	36,468	24,278	5,423
Oct. 1 - Oct. 31	60,787	38,114	28,334	6,477
November	57,867	36,841	24,849	6,747
December	53,369	35,499	23,072	6,228
1983				
January	57,526	38,965	23,822	6,369
February	56,439	35,217	22,792	5,801
March	61,229	40,626	25,564	6,368
April	52,493	37,566	22,516	5,753
May	61,369	42,366	25,310	7,738
June	71,820	47,408	30,099	10,476
July	64,019	41,293	26,139	9,814
August	72,163	51,671	26,341	9,038
September	66,689	48,597	26,064	6,421
October	64,397	45,201	26,649	6,830

[1]The reporting period was changed in November 1982 from a 4-week interval to a calendar month basis. [2]Includes ingredients added. [3]Liquid egg products produced for immediate consumption and for processing.

Table 38.—Egg prices and price spreads, 1982-83

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average
	Cents per dozen												
Farm price[1]													
1982	59.1	61.7	62.8	57.9	48.8	45.6	49.2	44.6	51.4	52.8	52.1	55.4	54.8
1983	46.2	48.6	52.1	50.8	55.3	53.3	51.4	57.4	60.3	63.8	71.8		
New York (cartoned)[2] Grade A, large													
1982	81.4	77.7	79.4	72.2	64.0	63.9	64.0	64.8	68.6	69.5	68.6	67.2	70.1
1983	62.7	65.7	69.1	67.6	69.9	69.7	68.2	76.5	78.6	80.2			
4-region average, Grade A, large													
Retail price													
1982	93.9	101.1	96.7	92.3	85.3	80.5	86.6	80.1	87.5	87.3	86.1	84.8	88.5
1983	85.2	82.7	86.5	84.8	89.6	85.2	88.2	91.8	96.2	98.1			
Price spreads													
Farm-to-consumer													
1982	32.3	42.8	35.7	40.6	40.6	34.6	39.6	33.5	36.8	36.0	35.7	35.7	37.0
1983	41.8	36.1	35.0	35.3	35.7	32.3	37.2	32.0	34.1	34.1			
Farm-to-retailer													
1982	17.7	21.4	18.8	22.5	20.5	17.2	19.0	16.1	18.4	18.3	17.9	19.1	18.9
1983	21.2	18.9	18.2	19.0	17.7	16.2	19.0	17.4	17.2	17.3			
Retail													
1982	14.6	21.4	16.9	18.1	20.1	17.4	20.6	17.4	18.4	17.7	17.8	16.6	18.1
1983	20.6	17.2	16.8	16.3	18.0	16.1	18.3	14.6	16.9	16.8			
	1967 = 100												
Consumer price index													
1982	189.4	205.1	195.2	186.9	172.3	162.5	173.6	161.2	175.2	175.8	175.0	172.5	178.7
1983	172.9	169.3	175.0	174.9	181.8	173.8	177.9	183.7	193.3	200.1			

[1]Market (table) eggs including eggs sold retail by the producer; data not available prior to 1982. [2]Price to volume buyers.

Table 39.—U.S. egg exports to major importers, July-September 1982-1983[1]

Country or area	1982	1983
	Thousand dozen	
Japan	10,099	11,699
Hong Kong	3,767	1,655
Canada	1,826	1,617
Trinidad-Tobago	976	937
Jamaica	648	556
Switzerland	281	526
Dominican Republic	547	401
Federal Rep of Germany	1,043	339
United Kingdom	355	248
Colombia	132	205
Suriname	152	160
Nicaragua	79	153
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	125	149
Netherlands	1,136	146
Barbados	72	124
Other	9,067	1,339
Total	30,306	20,255

[1]Shell and shell equivalent of egg products.

Table 40.—Total red meat supply and utilization by quarters, carcass and retail weight, 1982-83[1]

Year	Commercial production	Farm production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Shipments	Military purchases	Ending stocks	Total disappearance	Per capita disappearance: Carcass weight	Per capita disappearance: Retail weight	Population
	Million pounds										Pounds		Millions
Beef:													
1982													
I	5,455.00	59.00	257.00	367.93	6,138.93	55.45	12.54	36.00	212.00	5,822.93	25.42	18.81	229.10
II	5,363.00	25.00	212.00	538.37	6,138.37	65.56	14.74	39.00	190.00	5,829.07	25.39	18.79	229.60
III	5,730.00	26.00	190.00	655.72	6,601.72	55.83	15.09	35.00	248.00	6,247.80	27.14	20.08	230.20
IV	5,818.00	60.00	248.00	377.16	6,503.16	72.90	12.93	25.00	294.00	6,098.32	26.42	19.55	230.80
Year	22,366.00	170.00	257.00	1,939.18	24,732.18	249.74	55.30	135.00	294.00	23,998.13	104.37	77.23	229.90
1983[2]													
I	5,525.00	59.00	294.00	527.89	6,405.89	66.81	10.35	28.00	299.00	6,001.73	25.95	19.20	231.30
II	5,549.00	25.00	299.00	516.67	6,389.67	61.96	10.27	34.00	254.00	6,029.44	26.01	19.25	231.80
III	6,012.00	26.00	254.00	539.04	6,831.04	71.62	9.14	34.00	269.00	6,447.28	27.74	20.53	232.40
Pork:													
1982													
I	3,693.00	38.00	264.00	126.00	4,121.00	57.70	33.76	17.00	274.00	3,738.54	16.32	15.33	229.10
II	3,550.00	16.00	274.00	158.81	3,998.81	80.62	35.66	27.00	264.00	3,591.52	15.64	14.76	229.60
III	3,240.00	16.00	264.00	159.36	3,679.36	36.42	31.31	31.00	183.00	3,397.63	14.76	13.87	230.20
IV	3,638.00	38.00	183.00	167.93	4,026.93	39.55	50.42	21.00	219.00	3,696.96	16.02	15.06	230.80
Year	14,121.00	108.00	264.00	612.11	15,105.11	214.29	151.16	96.00	219.00	14,424.66	62.74	59.01	229.90
1983[2]													
I	3,483.00	38.00	219.00	179.52	3,919.52	44.00	34.27	22.00	235.00	3,584.25	15.50	14.58	231.30
II	3,726.00	16.00	235.00	175.79	4,152.80	71.78	31.73	25.00	280.00	3,744.29	16.15	15.21	231.80
III	3,644.00	16.00	280.00	169.08	4,109.08	42.48	27.78	21.00	210.00	3,807.82	16.38	15.37	232.40
Lamb and Mutton:													
1982													
I	90.00	3.00	11.00	3.44	107.44	0.36	0.63	0.00	9.00	97.44	0.43	0.38	229.10
II	85.00	2.00	9.00	7.26	103.26	0.47	0.69	0.00	8.00	94.09	0.41	0.36	229.60
I	88.00	1.00	8.00	6.84	103.84	0.45	0.41	0.00	9.00	93.99	0.41	0.36	230.20
I	93.00	3.00	9.00	1.12	106.12	0.44	0.69	1.00	9.00	95.00	0.41	0.37	230.80
Year	356.00	9.00	11.00	18.67	394.67	1.72	2.42	1.00	9.00	380.52	1.66	1.47	229.90
1983[2]													
I	93.00	3.00	9.00	4.33	109.33	.27	.72	0.00	8.00	100.34	.43	.39	231.30
II	89.00	2.00	8.00	5.89	104.89	.49	.87	0.00	9.00	94.53	.41	.36	231.80
III	94.00	1.00	9.00	5.99	109.99	.24	.34	0.00	9.00	100.41	.43	.38	232.40
Veal:													
1982													
I	107.00	8.00	9.00	3.24	127.24	0.85	0.40	1.00	8.00	116.99	0.51	0.42	229.10
II	99.00	4.00	8.00	6.77	117.77	1.06	0.28	2.00	8.00	106.43	0.46	0.38	229.60
III	107.00	5.00	8.00	4.26	124.26	0.88	0.40	2.00	7.00	113.97	0.50	0.41	230.20
IV	110.00	8.00	7.00	4.49	129.49	1.01	0.39	1.00	7.00	120.09	0.52	0.43	230.80
Year	423.00	25.00	9.00	18.76	475.76	3.80	1.47	6.00	7.00	457.49	1.99	1.65	229.90
1983[2]													
I	103.00	8.00	7.00	8.54	126.54	.98	.18	2.00	7.00	116.38	.50	.42	231.30
II	98.00	4.00	7.00	5.19	114.19	1.13	.17	3.00	7.00	102.89	.44	.37	231.80
III	110.00	5.00	7.00	2.44	124.44	1.10	.42	0.00	9.00	132.92	.49	.41	232.40
Total red meat:													
1982													
I	9,345.00	108.00	541.00	500.61	10,494.60	114.36	47.33	54.00	503.00	9,775.90	42.67	34.94	229.10
II	9,097.00	47.00	503.00	711.21	10,358.21	147.72	51.37	68.00	470.00	9,621.12	41.90	34.29	229.60
III	9,165.00	48.00	470.00	826.19	10,509.18	93.58	47.21	68.00	447.00	9,853.39	42.80	34.73	230.20
IV	9,659.00	109.00	447.00	550.71	10,765.70	113.90	64.43	48.00	529.00	10,010.36	43.37	35.41	230.80
Year	37,266.00	312.00	541.00	2588.72	40,707.71	469.56	210.35	238.00	529.00	39,260.79	170.75	139.36	229.90
1983[2]													
I	9,204.00	108.00	529.00	720.28	10,561.28	112.06	45.52	52.00	549.00	9,802.70	42.38	34.59	231.30
II	9,462.00	47.00	549.00	703.54	10,761.54	135.36	43.04	62.00	550.00	9,971.14	43.02	35.19	231.80
III	9,860.00	48.00	550.00	716.55	11,174.55	115.44	37.68	55.00	497.00	10,469.43	45.05	36.69	232.40

[1]Totals may not add due to rounding. [2]Preliminary.

Table 41.—Young chicken supply and utilization, 1982-83

Year	Total production[1]	Beginning stocks	Total supply[2]	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian disappearance: Total[2]	Civilian disappearance: Per capita
	Million pounds							Pounds
1982[3]								
I	2,924.1	32.6	2,956.6	27.0	171.3	6.8	2,751.6	12.0
II	3,145.2	27.0	3,172.2	21.8	178.7	13.1	2,958.7	12.9
III	3,158.6	21.8	3,180.4	17.4	138.3	8.3	3,016.4	13.1
IV	2,946.8	17.4	2,964.2	22.3	160.3	5.9	2,775.8	12.0
Year	12,174.7	32.6	12,207.3	22.3	648.5	34.0	11,502.5	50.0
1983[3]								
I	3,094.8	22.3	3,117.1	20.9	147.0	7.8	2,941.4	12.7
II	3,314.5	20.9	3,335.4	20.8	141.8	8.8	3,164.0	13.7
III	3,159.6	20.8	3,180.4	26.0	132.0	9.2	3,013.1	13.0

[1]Total production is estimated by multiplying the federally inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual federally inspected slaughter. The ratio for 1983 is the same as in 1982. [2]Totals may not add due to rounding. [3]Preliminary.

Table 42.—Mature chicken supply and utilization, 1982-83[1]

Year	Supply: Total production	Supply: Beginning stocks	Supply: Total supply	Utilization: Ending stocks	Utilization: Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian: Total	Domestic disappearance: Civilian: Per capita
	Million pounds							Pounds[2]
1982[3]								
I	189.0	116.5	305.5	113.0	7.4	.4	184.7	.8
II	200.3	113.0	313.3	113.5	7.2	1.1	191.5	.8
III	176.2	113.5	289.7	103.8	5.1	.4	180.4	.8
IV	179.0	103.8	282.8	112.7	6.6	.3	163.1	.7
Year	744.5	116.5	861.0	112.7	26.3	2.2	719.8	3.1
1983[3]								
I	194.1	112.7	306.8	115.2	5.3	2.0	184.3	.8
II	176.9	115.2	292.0	127.8	7.2	.4	156.6	.7
III	158.2	127.8	286.0	113.0	8.6	.5	163.9	.7

[1]Totals may not add due to rounding. [2]Calculated from unrounded data. [3]Preliminary.

Table 43.—Turkey supply and utilization, 1982-83

Year	Total production[1]	Beginning stocks	Total supply[2]	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian consumption Total[2]	Civilian consumption Per capita[2]
	Million pounds							*Pounds*
1982[3]								
I	421.1	238.4	659.5	232.8	17.8	2.3	406.6	1.8
II	541.6	232.8	774.4	281.7	10.9	2.2	479.7	2.1
III	780.7	281.7	1,062.3	435.8	9.9	4.6	612.0	2.7
IV	779.0	435.8	1,214.8	203.9	17.1	3.1	990.7	4.3
Year	2,522.3	238.4	2,760.7	203.9	55.6	12.1	2,489.1	10.8
1983[3]								
I	474.8	203.9	678.7	185.3	11.8	2.2	479.4	2.1
II	597.5	185.3	782.7	255.7	11.4	3.3	512.4	2.2
III	776.7	255.7	1,032.5	432.2	14.5	5.3	580.5	2.5

[1]Total production is estimated by multiplying the inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual inspected slaughter. The ratio used in 1983 is the same as in 1982. [2]Totals may not add due to rounding. [3]Preliminary.

Table 44.—Total red meat and poultry supply and utilization, by quarters[1]

Year	Total production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Military	Ending stocks	Total civilian disappearance	Per capita disappearance
	Million pounds								*Pounds*
1982									
I	12,987	928	501	14,416	358	64	876	13,118	57.3
II	13,031	876	711	14,618	396	84	887	13,251	57.7
III	13,329	887	826	15,042	294	81	1,004	13,663	59.4
IV	13,673	1,004	551	15,228	362	57	868	13,941	60.4
Year	53,020	928	2,589	56,537	1,410	286	868	53,973	234.8
1983[2]									
I	13,076	868	720	14,664	322	64	870	13,408	58.0
II	13,598	870	704	15,172	338	74	954	13,806	59.6
III	14,003	954	717	15,674	308	70	1,068	14,228	61.2

[1]Totals may not add due to rounding. [2]Preliminary.

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